



J. B. JANSEN,  
*Bookseller & Stationer,*  
No. 158 Nassau-street.

1835

John Kitzmiller

~~Test~~ Gork

John Kitzmiller

John Kitzmiller

John Kitzmiller

P. Gork

John Kitzmiller

Balance

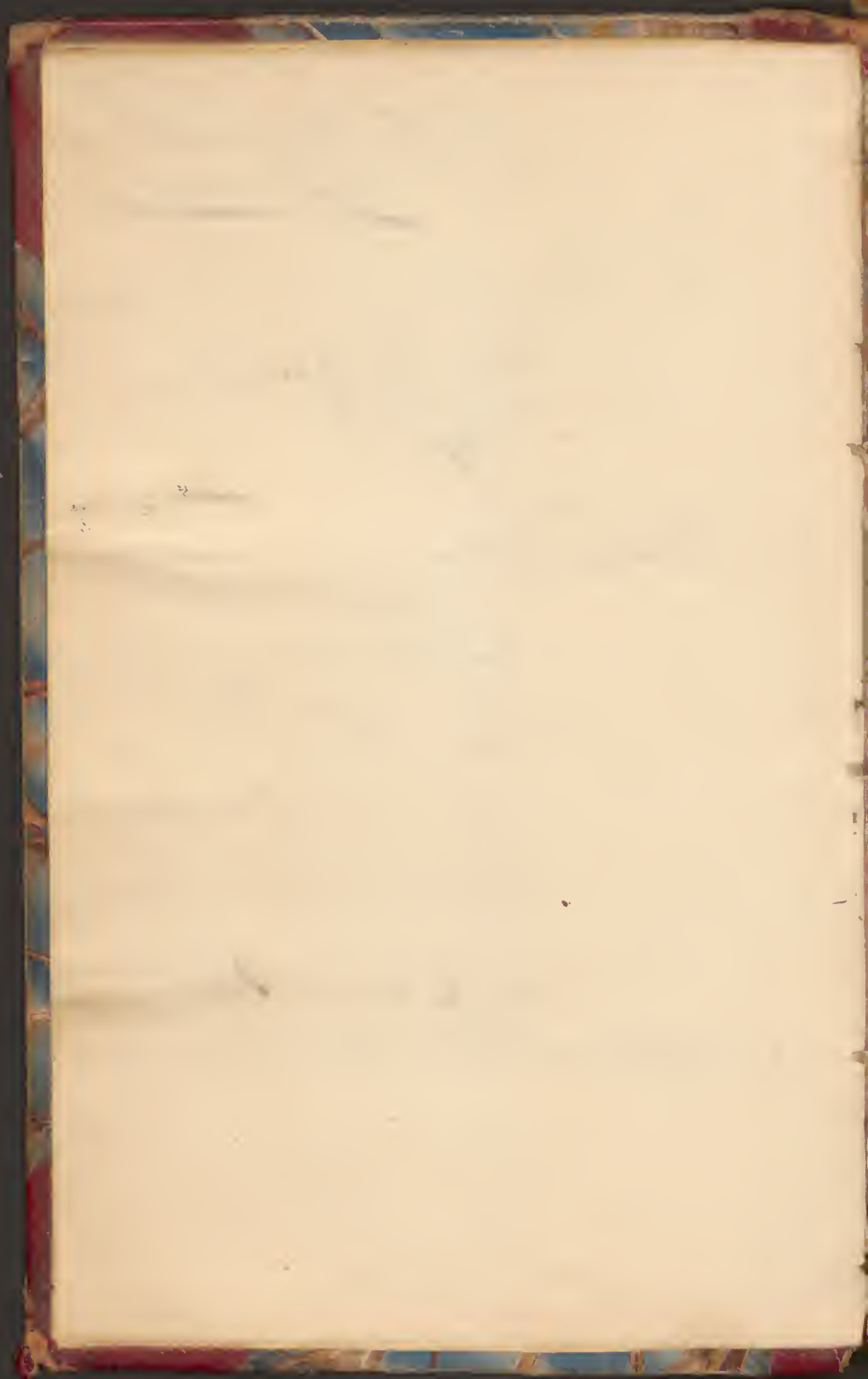
Inmable Count

John Kitzmiller

Inmable Count

Alborts Corner Stone

A book called Alborts Corner Stone





(Nov 1835) Notes taken from  
Joseph H. Smith M.D. Theory &  
Practice. I shall begin my Lectures with  
a general outline of the principles of Patho-  
-ology. General Anatomy is the study of the  
human system generally or of particular  
tissues which are for the most the seat of  
diseases Pathology is that department of  
medicine which consists in the general  
doctrine of diseases. —

Disease consist in accordance to Richardson  
a derangement of the vital properties living  
solids (viz- sensibility and contractibility) or  
that condition of the human body in which  
those faculties properly it do not perform  
their functions. Etiology is the cause of disease  
and Symptomatology the evidence of the  
disease. The first must take place before the  
last and the last is the evidence of the for-  
-mer the first must necessarily lead us  
into the study of the nature of the disease.  
The remote or predisposing causes or disease  
into the predisposing and <sup>or</sup> causes.  
The proximate cause can hardly be defined

All causes are first divided into remote and proximate. The proximate cause is the phenomenon of disease which immediately precedes the disease. The predisposing cause never produces disease without the aid of a proximate cause. The greatest remote causes are those that relate to the constitutional idiosyncrasy or temperament and hereditary disposition. The exciting are external influences such as seasons variation of temperature and climate fault air excess in eating and drinking &c. Some of these acts as exciting and also as remote. Symptoms are particular phenomenon that take place in either in particular parts or on the whole body are divided into those that the physician may observe himself about which he asks no questions such as the continued heat of the skin the state of the pulse full or weak slow or frequent the appearances of the tongue the effects upon the respiration the alteration of voice Cough haemorrhic cough the

Colour of the skin yellow in liver affections the taste of the urine Sweet or diabetic all change of size as atrophy of any particular part of the extremities and those that are communicated such as pain and the sensation of numbness the uterine of the patient general and defined passion of the patient dreams & anxieties, symptoms are divided into the pathognomonic diagnostic and prognostic the 1<sup>st</sup>. those that are essential to any particular disease 2<sup>nd</sup> those that distinguish one disease from another 3<sup>rd</sup> those by which we foresee and anticipate the termination of all diseases.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Lecture,

Symptoms <sup>are</sup> either general or local ~~these~~ according as the disease is general or local There are also symptoms which occur in a different part than that disease these are <sup>which</sup> called Sympathetic. There are no tissues being diseased but what has become the point of radiation of sympathetic symptoms. Sympathetics are divided



into general and partial. The former subsists from the irritation of the accident or wounds is sometimes called constitutional irritability. most affections of the stomach cause headache which may be giving as an example of partial sympathy in the hypodisease called morbus Coxarum the pain is first referred to the knee in stone of the bladder the pain is felt at the end of the penis & gastric irritation results from the affection of the Kidneys nerves of the same side and not <sup>not</sup> belonging to the same trunk. Sometimes sympathies as in injury of the frontal nerve in which blindness takes place from the optic nerve being affected. Sympathy is ~~divided~~ divided into 3 classes Continuous that which takes place in the same tissue or organ Contiguous that which extends to substances lying in contact with the substance primarily affected and the remote affecting organs in different parts of the body. All sympathies take place through the medium of the nerves. The great sympathetic is undoubtedly the medium by which a disease



organ affects another there are 3 modes, in  
which diseases terminate namely, in health  
in other diseases and in death. The termin-  
ation of one disease in another is called  
the Conversion of disease the Conversion  
of disease is, referred to 4 heads. To what  
and does disease naturally tend? That power  
which tends to keep a body in health is called  
by Conservation and that power which tends  
to restore is called, viz. *medicatrix* naturally  
this power is allowed to act and is neither  
exception nor deficient it is always sufficient  
to preserve the patient's disease. do often result  
from the effects of sympathy may produce  
another different from the original disease  
according to the previous habitus as the habitus  
may be produced by the primary disease  
In a warm inflammation effusions and  
Supuration as example, viz. *medicatrix* <sup>na</sup>  
The Change of Cold Scrofulous Hagg is  
referred to the same power in a change  
of the bilious and cholic which, nausea  
and vomiting takes place to relax the  
system this principle operates in,

animals and vegetable creations as well  
as in man the system has the power of resist-  
ing the power of deleterious agents upon  
the body as in the resistance against  
the effects of heat. There are different  
susceptibilities in different individuals  
in resisting morbid action. <sup>Some</sup> systems are  
so susceptible of morbid agents that their  
effects become immediately apparent.

Poisons almost immediately exhibit  
themselves. Small pox after a limitation  
incurate Syphilis are those which differ  
in different people owing to their different  
susceptibility. There are healthy ani-  
mals persons and morbid animals persons.  
The action of the rattlesnake is called  
a healthy animal poison the small pox  
virus morbid animal poisons accord-  
ing as they are unaccustomed  
2. Susceptibility or disposition is neces-  
sary before a poison can act 3. after  
the Constitution has been affected  
by a local disease action will not  
stop the constitutional disease for

after  
for example, being inoculated for the small  
pox if the Constitution has become affected  
the excision of the part will not affect the  
Constitutional affection. The system can  
not have two diseases in the same time  
and at the same time if a constitu-  
tional disease action is going in the sy-  
stem while there is a disposition to anot-  
her the last will not take place until  
the ceasing of the former. The mode of dis-  
tinguishing diseases, they are said to be  
Idiopathic where they do not arise from  
another Symptomatic arising from another  
are all general or local fixed or otherwise  
external or internal admission depending  
on age or sex or temperment Contagious  
able of being caught Sporadic fixed endemic  
peculiar to a Country epidemic prevalent  
as to Character mild and acute Subacute &  
malignant &c



Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 24<sup>th</sup>

Of the general principles of Therapeutics.  
Therapeutics is that department of medicine which  
relates to the treatment of diseases there are 2 modes  
of treating diseases. The first is acute by which we  
attempt to cut off or arrest the disease in its  
first stage. The 2<sup>nd</sup> is the expectant from which  
much reliance is placed upon the vis medicatrix  
naturae there are some diseases that all  
treated by the active mode as most kinds of infla-  
mation others should be allowed to go on leavi-  
ng the cause to nature as intermittent & Ectaneous  
disease which run a limited time. In treating  
diseases we have 3 indications in view 1<sup>st</sup> the  
Cause of the disease the disease itself & the effects  
of disease. The means or substances used to obtain  
the above intentions are called remedies any sub-  
stances able to counteract the effects of former agents  
are remedies. Heat cold & air &c are remedies  
They may cause the disease and still be remedies.  
It is by observing the progression of disease from which  
we are able to reduce. The indications of cure. In  
deciding upon diseases we must observe two  
Circumstances, 1<sup>st</sup> the particular Circumstances

& the patient whether a female young or old &  
also the particular nature of the disease. In treating  
disease we must have reference <sup>to</sup> the particular in-  
dications of the disease. Instead of the general  
principles of cure how far are we to rely upon  
the indications furnished from remote causes.  
The indications drawn from this source is seldom  
sufficient but in particular cases the only safe method  
of treatment as in poisons from sub. cor. Rethorice  
is sometimes the remote causes of apoplexy we  
must remove this plethora for the cure of the disease.  
2<sup>nd</sup> The indications from the symptoms are much less to  
be relied upon than the indications of the remote  
causes for in the case we treat not in disease  
but the evidence in some cases we are compelled  
to act promptly by to obviate a symptom when  
of the violent or dangerous kind. 3<sup>rd</sup> The indications  
arising from the proximate causes or those arising  
from the particular nature of the disease are  
much more worthy of attention. Before laying  
down the method of the treatment we  
must consider every thing relative to the  
Patient as habit former diseases, manner  
of living and the particular symptoms arising

from the disease and then compare them with  
other diseases. The modus operandi of medicine  
are next to be considered. They are varied by  
Circumstances. They generally act upon the  
Sensibility Contractibility of the organs of the  
System some medicines operate by sympathy  
- others into the Circulation. The best view  
of operations is this. Those that excite and  
those that depress.

#### Lecture 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>

The means used to elevate the vital pow-  
ers are Stimulants, medicines and nutriment  
those used to depress are called Sedatives  
Blood letting and fasting. The effects of evac-  
uents are to depress the system. I shall next  
speak of the Classifications of diseases, No-  
logy is that science by which we understand  
the classifications of Diseases.

#### Lecture 5. Nov<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>

Instead of adopting any particular nosology,  
I shall after the manner of Dr. Gregory  
divide diseases into 2 classes. He divides  
all diseases into 2 great divisions. Acute  
& Chronic. The first of these he divides into



1<sup>st</sup> class 1<sup>st</sup> Symp 2<sup>nd</sup> Exanthematic or eruptive  
fevers 3<sup>rd</sup> Phlogmaria inflammatory diseases  
4<sup>th</sup> hemorrhages The Chronic division into 5 Clases  
1<sup>st</sup> Chronic diseases of the brain and spinal marrow  
2<sup>nd</sup> Chronic diseases of the Thorax. 3<sup>rd</sup> Cryptogenic  
viscera 4<sup>th</sup> uterine diseases & last Constitutional  
Chronic diseases. Fever. It is difficult to define  
Fever It is the greatest importance to study the  
phenomena of this and all other diseases. The  
premonitory symptoms of this disease are restle-  
ness and uneasy sensations together with indis-  
position a sense of cold this in the most malig-  
nant is sometimes wanting pains in some part  
as the head back hips & Sacro Coccyx of the legs  
but not always a acute ardence of soreness over  
the whole body. The tongue is altered in its  
appearance for the most part a crust is come  
upon its upper surface in the beginning white  
and cannot be separated some brown yellow  
and even black Sometimes white on the edges  
and yellow in the middle in some states  
the tongue is moist as others dry sometimes  
covered only in the middle or on its edges  
The skin during Cold Stage the skin changes

its Colours in the face it becomes rosy, &c.  
after the chill the heat rises above the  
natural Temperature in some forms there  
are continual diminutions of the temperature  
as in Congestive fevers. The Skin in some forms  
becomes covered with petechia, &c. &c. also  
an increase of sensibility —

### Lecture 6<sup>th</sup> Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>

Of the secretions and exhalations one of the most  
prominent symptoms are a diminution of the sec-  
tions these are the most unreliable symptoms  
of fevers in fevers the pulse rises i. e. 130, 140  
and even in some cases higher than we can count  
but in some cases there is no increase of the  
pulse. The pulse varies in volume fuller smaller  
sometimes hard as others soft regular then irreg-  
ular. Respiration is more or less disturbed  
but generally increased in frequency. An-  
orexia is often present thirst generally sometimes  
the patient is delirious. The duration of fevers  
is various. The shortest terminates in 24 hours  
hence called Ephemeral some return at  
stated periods these are intermittents some are  
increased at certain periods called —

Permittens and in some there is ~~un~~cessive  
no exacerbations, name a Continued. The periodic  
return of fevers are called paroxysms. The  
Critical days are those 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 14. 17. 20. 21. —

Lecture 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 13<sup>th</sup>

In my opinion where fevers have become establi-  
shed in the system nothing can cut it short but  
still it has a tendency to terminate on certain  
days either in health or by death —

Lecture 8 Nov 14<sup>th</sup>

The difference between idiopathic and phlegm-  
asial diseases. The difference are these 1<sup>st</sup> in  
phlegmasia the inflammation is confined to  
one organ not so in idiopathic 2<sup>nd</sup> the morbid  
appearances are entirely different 3<sup>rd</sup> the febrile  
excitement corresponds with the degree of the  
local inflammation modified of course by  
the peculiar idiosyncrasis. 4<sup>th</sup> the progress  
in progress and course 5<sup>th</sup> These daily  
phenomina disagree. These are seldom  
sufficient to establish a difference between  
idiopathic and purely phlegmasial disease  
Most remote causes act first locally. The  
proximate causes of fever consist in a



peculiar morbid state of the nervous and  
vascular system which is propagated to the  
whole body. The Condition of the fluids  
in fever is by all supposed to be in a vitiated  
state and in most cases this Condition  
is produced by the solids you cannot  
have unhealthy <sup>solids</sup> and at the same  
time healthy fluids — — — — —

Lecture 9<sup>th</sup> Nov. 16<sup>th</sup>

all kinds of fevers assume one of three  
forms viz. simple inflammable and congestion.  
In simple there is first a state of oppression  
excitement and collapse In simple fever  
from long duration local inflammation  
may take place 2<sup>nd</sup> form or inflammatory  
is that form in which there is some local  
inflammation besides the general excitement  
of fever. 3<sup>rd</sup> form or congestion is that form  
of fever in which there is no reaction  
taking place owing to some debility or by  
the congestion in the right ventricle  
of the heart impeding its action and  
causes great prostration of the system.  
There is a want of temperature which

is lower than natural all the vessels convey-  
ing black blood are in a congealed state. Infla-  
mation seldom occurs in this state of disease.  
Death from febrile disease may take place in  
various ways, 1<sup>st</sup> Some organ of vital impor-  
tance may become deranged 2<sup>nd</sup> By ex-  
haustion of the vital powers from long contin-  
ued irritation or continued action 3<sup>rd</sup>  
By sudden stimulation of vital phenomena as in  
Cholera & other epidemics 4<sup>th</sup> from certain  
alterations in the blood incompatible with  
the continuance of life. Here in different  
Combinations may produce death. All  
Kinds of fevers are either intermittent or  
continued to the last be long the Bilious  
remittent Dysentery, Yellow plague Syno-  
chus and a particular fever which I shall  
notice as Compaund

Section 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 17<sup>th</sup>

Causes. The remote Cause of fevers we infer  
only from their effects. We must first settle  
the question of Contagion. In my opinion all  
Kinds of fevers all not Contagious Yellow  
Typhus Bilious are, now and then

Communicated by human effluvia. We have  
2 great sources of diseases Contagious as small  
pox measles &c infection embracing all  
Kinds miasmatic

### Lecture 11<sup>th</sup>, Nov 18

1<sup>st</sup> No, miasma meaning all variations  
in temperature. The different kinds of infection  
are divided <sup>in</sup> 2 Decs. 1<sup>st</sup> Typhalino from marshes  
and 2<sup>nd</sup> arising from human filth called, toxic  
and also miasmatic

### Lecture 12<sup>th</sup> Nov 19

Toxic miasma includes noxious vapours arising  
from Cities new Countries animal and vegetable  
decompositions. It produces, dysentery, yellow  
fever, intermittens. Toxic miasma is produced  
from exposable matter and from human  
filth arising from the miasmatic air in  
all its varieties this is indistinct from  
arising in high latitudes and cold cli-  
mates. Diseases are produced from the  
combination of the 2 foregoing Toxic miasma  
miasm such as typhus in its most malig-  
nant form Cholera, &c



## Lecture 13<sup>th</sup>. Nov. 21<sup>st</sup>

*Ratio miasmata* may be divided into 2  
Species *proto Ratio miasmata* and *pro Ratio miasmata*

## Lecture 14<sup>th</sup>. Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup>

*Per Ratio miasmata* is that ~~pro~~ <sup>pro</sup> ~~du~~ <sup>du</sup> ~~ca~~ <sup>ca</sup> ~~se~~ <sup>se</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~fect~~ <sup>fect</sup> ~~io~~ <sup>io</sup> ~~n~~ <sup>n</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~ma~~ <sup>ma</sup> ~~ter~~ <sup>ter</sup> that produces Yellow fever, plague  
and is that particular subject of quarantine.

If *plague* is imported in ships it will not  
prevail epidemically, but remains confined  
to those that require it. The infection begins but  
when of domestic origin it will rage, <sup>the</sup> ~~id~~ <sup>id</sup> ~~em~~ <sup>em</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~ma~~ <sup>ma</sup> ~~ter~~ <sup>ter</sup> because the cause is diffused, Yellow Fever  
appears within the tropics and the plague more  
which I consider enough to establish a differ-  
ence between them. Yellow fever is arrested by  
320 Fahrenheit. In countries where frost never  
occurs it is suppressed by heavy rains or cool  
atmosphere. Extreme dryness or extreme  
wet has the same effect in opposing exhalations.  
There is no fear after 20 years since ex-

## Lecture 15<sup>th</sup>. Nov. 25<sup>th</sup>

*Ratio miasma* may also be divided in 2  
Species which may not be so well marked  
as the division of *Ratio miasma*. Porten's

miasma it arises in Hospitals 'ail &c.  
from miasma except in eating and undan-  
tling and other kind of things which predis-  
pose the constitution and most generally  
produces Typhus fever. The fevers arising from  
this kind of miasma is comparatively mild  
to those from arising from the other division  
of which we shall presently speak. A kind  
of interical fever arises from this kind of in-  
fection called hospital or jail fever from  
40 days to 3 weeks is the time in which this  
affection can be propagated. A kind of miasma  
arises from the same cause and imparts  
where ventilation cannot take place differ-  
ing from the former only in degree when  
it arises from cloaths it is called putrid  
Peculiar miasmata is divided into 2 kinds  
Proto Idio, idio. miasma and Ecto Idio, idio.

### Lecture 16<sup>th</sup> Nov 26<sup>th</sup>

Infectious miasma may generally be said to act  
as predisposing causes, but still the predispos-  
ing may become exciting causes. When miasma  
acts as predisposing causes, many exciting  
causes may bring forth the disease as when

King to except & to gather with accidental injuries. Meteoration is that source of diseases arising from morbid changes independent of all microsome diseases arise from the sensible qualities and others from insensible state of the air which circumstances affords a means of distinction into those arising from the former called sensible meteoration and into epidemic meteoration. The instances from cold heat dryness or moisture &c. The diseases arising from these source are Catarrh and all kinds of inflammatory Complaints. Epidemic meteoration means that condition of the air which gives place to all epidemic diseases independent of infection — — — — —

### Lecture 1<sup>th</sup>. Nov 27

Quotidian generally comes on in the morning the shortest interval and longest paroxysm. Tertian in the forenoon the longest hot fit the Quartan in the P.M. and longest paroxysm may have particular Quotidians affecting half the body estimating Quotidian producing some other diseases as Capitis protacta Quotidian antedating comes on 2 hours earlier than formerly and the relapsing a reverse of



of anticipating. The tertians and Quotidians  
are often connected with other diseases. The  
longer intermission the more difficult the  
cure. The tertians and Quotidians are  
the most frequent. Intermittens change into  
Remittens. Tertians and Quotidians in quoti-  
dians. Remittens sometimes become intermit-  
tens. Quartans occur in the autumn and begi-  
ning of winter and are the most difficult <sup>cure</sup>.

### Lecture 18<sup>th</sup> Nov. 28

Prognosis of intermittens. In northern clim-  
ates they generally result favourably. In  
temperate they are sometimes dangerous.  
The danger to be apprehended is from  
visceral congestion particularly of the spleen  
and liver. Dropsy is sometimes the result  
of long continued intermittens. The cause  
of the enlargement of the abdominal viscera  
is owing to the frequent congestion during  
the cold stage. Relapses are more frequent  
in this kind than in any other fever which  
lasts, save on the 7. 14 or 21<sup>st</sup> days. When  
there is a tendency to relapses you may  
observe on the edges of the gums a rema-

Visible red appearance. Treatment in intermissions these are 2 general indications 1<sup>st</sup> To shorten the paroxysm to prevent a return of the paroxysm and to prevent a relapse. The treatment during the paroxysm may be divided into that to be used in the cold Hot & sweating stage 1<sup>st</sup> to counteract the cold stage and induce the hot by a diluvium. bottles of warm water to the feet warm drinks and plenty of clothing. During the hot stage the action of the heart or arteries are to be modified. Blood letting is not employed but in autumnal intermittens this is sometimes a phlogistic diathesis when bloodletting is to used. The treatment in this stage should be tepidism to induce the sweating stage such as ʒi Gr of antimony soda powders or sometimes use a spirit of mindererus acetic acid & Carbonic acids. Lind recommends as bloodletting. spirit. Lowers powder is the best form to administer. spirit. Diet should be a simple fluid, nothing should be eaten during the sweating stage but avoiding no all injurious food & 2<sup>nd</sup> The treatment during the intermission may be divided

into that to be used immediately before  
the expected paroxysm and that through  
the whole intermission. That to be used  
immediately before the paroxysms consists in  
stimulants, sedatives & emetics which act  
by exciting the heart & arteries — — —

### Lecture 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>

The most common remedy for preventing  
intermittens is quinine given one hour before the  
expected paroxysm. Dovers powder may be used  
for the same purpose medicine possessing  
tonic power are used during the whole in-  
termission which should not be given only in  
a state of perfect apyrexia. Bark should be  
given in the intermission from  
ʒss to ʒij in Quotidian it should be given  
during the whole paroxysm not so in tertians  
& Quotidian. Quinine should be given  
1 gr every 2 hours — — —

### Lecture 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>

The last remedy belonging metallic substances  
is arsenic known by the name of Fowler's  
solution — This medicine is apt to accumu-  
late in the system. In Quotidian it should



be given at stated periods during the whole  
intermission and the same to Certians & Qua-  
drians. The evidence that arsenic has effected  
the system is swollen Cheeks, Sulf. Zinc -  
Copper & Iron have been used in aquas, and  
also the prussiate of Iron. To prevent <sup>re</sup>apses  
you can occasionally give tonic medicine.  
If enlargement of any of the visceral agans has  
taken place you may give small doses of Calomel  
combined with tonics. Remittens are character-  
ised by periodical remissions and exacerbations  
of fever. In its most violent form it is called  
Bilious Remittent. It arises from Proto Malar-  
miasma. In the adance a Mageth's fever  
assumes all the Characterised form of typhus.  
It occurs in summer or autumn.

### Lecture 21<sup>st</sup> Lect. 3<sup>rd</sup>

After about 2 hours remission. The disease  
returns and goes through its former stages.  
The respiration is oppressed and sometimes the  
pulse is both hurried and irregular. The tan-  
gue in the <sup>typhoid</sup> type becomes covered  
with a black fur and the teeth with  
fodder. In order to determine whether the

the fever is of a simple form we must inquire as to the condition of the internal organs. When the Brain is affected there is intolerance of light a loaded state of the eyes pain and delirium. Pain on epigastrium again denotes inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Stomach, when the respiratory organs are affected there is pain difficulty of Respiration and cough. The congestive form of fever is of rare occurrence and it is the most dangerous. It makes its attack like other forms of fever that is rapid but, most generally there is no reaction the tongue covered as in other forms, sometimes Clean Red & Glossy sometimes furred impaired speech and a tendency to Coma in the early stage of the disease all these symptoms depend upon an accumulation of blood in the venous system.

Lecture 22<sup>nd</sup> Lec. "4<sup>th</sup>"

Treatments of Simple & inflammatory  
fever - 1<sup>st</sup> modify the violence of the ~~entire~~  
systemal action and remove local inflamma-  
tions. The period for blood letting is im-  
mediate on the accession or the height of ~~the~~.

the exacerbations of the disease. in the inflammatory state if general blood letting will not answer you can have recourse to local blood letting Emetics are among the most powerful means for reducing the power of the heart and arteries and may be employed at any time when there is fulness of the tongue and other symptoms of deranged stomach Cathartics all necessary to evacuate the contents of the congested organs Canal. The best of all is Calomel

Lecture 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 5<sup>th</sup>

Diaphoretics are some times used where there is no gastric irritation the best are antimony & Spicacapan. If the exacerbations return regularly with violent and other symptoms corresponding give Calomel in frequent doses Combined with other laxatives and must be pursued in till the disease yields Salivation does no good. When Remittent fever has assumed the low typhoid form Calomel should be administered with caution besides all other Cathartics. Ipecac - Cold water is an excellent remedy in intermittents and should



be used when an exasperation is approached  
ies to its height

### Lecture 2<sup>th</sup> Dec. 8<sup>th</sup>

In order accomplish the relief of particular  
organ from inflammation or congestion  
the practitioner should have recourse to even  
irritants as blisters, the time to employ  
Blisters must be regulated by the condition  
of the vascular and nervous system. In  
general opii is an indiscriminate in first stage  
of the matter over. The Dover powder is the best  
form to use it when necessary. The tongue  
be always moist & red on the edge the con-  
mance under the hands easily move.  
The skin moist and the senses more active  
are indications of a favourable resolution. The  
The food should be the lightest thing a barley  
water thin Gruel arrow root. Sometimes the  
Fever in the latter stage runs into the low  
Typhoid type. There you must employ  
such remedies as are recommended in Typhus for  
Treatment of the Congestion fever. The  
principle indication is to leave the venous  
circulation. The great ability observed in

in the beginning of the disease is only apparent  
 To release the venous system venesection is  
 absolutely necessary. If the pulse is full the  
 temperature greatly diminished and all the  
 organs of the body extremely affected bleeding  
 should not have recourse too immediately but  
 apply some stimulants to the body and endeavor  
 to raise the system if the pulse is not equal to  
 bleeding you must stop immediately as soon as  
 normal is again the pulse. When you first open  
 the vein the blood only runs down on the arm  
 & ceases 2<sup>5</sup> Sec<sup>nd</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>

If after taking 2 or 3 ozs of blood the pulse does  
 not rise you must stop and apply stimulants  
 for a short time then you must have recourse to  
 the lancet again. You must give Calomel and its  
 effect is some times remarkable restraining all  
 the deranged motions to the natural conditions.  
 The Congestive state appears in 2 other parts  
 the simple or inflammatory form as does its ter-  
 mination in health. If it appears the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 days remedies must be accordingly

### Section 26<sup>th</sup> Sec<sup>nd</sup> 10

The only difference between intermittent & remittent

over and Dysentery is an inflammation of the  
mucous membrane of the intestines in the latter  
all being produced by the same miasm.  
Protozoic miasma dysentery often assumes a  
tertian type. The symptoms are languor chill-  
ing loss of appetite nausea and sometimes vom-  
iting constipation flatulency the bowels follow-  
ing grivane pains with frequent desire to eva-  
cate the bowels which is small in quantity resin-  
ling the washing of meat. The tongue covered  
with a whitish or yellow fur. Sometimes an  
an. Clanging rubor frequent with spasms  
apthae in the mouth and a petechiae on the  
skin and hands tumefied in the worst / line  
stage of the disease. It sometimes terminates  
in a few days or, into an a chronic form  
Sometimes instead of fever the disease begins  
with effections of the bowels — — — —

### Lecture 27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 12<sup>th</sup>

Dysentery Treatment in ascites anasarca  
and pulmonary affections oedema of the feet  
is a common thing. In Chronic dysentery  
the intestines are relaxed and ulcerated  
which causes a continual discharge



The appetite is not always impaired  
Treatment You must moderate the action  
 of the heart and arteries reduce abdominal  
 inflammation and venatic engorgement  
 If the disease is violent you must use  
 the lancet early in the disease. Emetics do  
 great service in the disease restoring the  
 healthy action of the skin and equalising  
 the circulation

- Japan Camellia  
 1 Gallon Flaxseed oil  
 1 " Spirit of Turpentine  
 1/2 lb Amber—  
 1/2 " Castor oil  
 1/2 " Sugar of Lead  
 1/2 " Resin " ditto  
 1/2 Gum Sassafras

the Sassafras must not be added  
 until the other ingredients are  
 dissolved. The Turpentine  
 is added when the  
 is nearly cold

## Bite of an adder

The poison of this reptile is lodged in capsules, at the roots of two moveable fangs in the upper jaw.

Effects on the human subject. are acute pain and a burning sensation in the part affected, which soon begins to swell. The pain, heat, swelling, redness, tenderness, quickly extend <sup>to a</sup> considerable distance. Dejection of spirits, syncope, a frequent, small irregular car. pulse, breathing difficult, headache, confusion of vision, vertigo, nausea, and a continual vomiting of bilious matter, attended with pain at the naval &c.

## Treatment

Consist of local and constitutional. by the former we endeavor to prevent the absorption of the venom - by the latter we strive to avert the ill effects of the venom, which take place. The most prompt - cure is the excision of the bitten part ~~biting~~. A liniment, composed as

of half an ounce of turpentine, the same  
 quantity of Ammoniac, and the same of  
 olive oil, Cathartic elixirs were ex-  
 hibited as soon as the patient began to  
 purge and the arsenic was ~~also~~ con-  
 sidered. The formula used by Mr.  
 Ireland is as viz ℥ij of liquor  
 arsenicalis, ten drops tincture opii in  
 ℥iss of peppermint water. The draught  
 was repeated every half hour for four  
 hours in succession to the above formula  
 was added ℥ss of lemon juice  
 Doct Cooper  
 Andover Nov 1 to 4<sup>th</sup> 1836 "



Hydrocele & Hydrops  
in general

Symptoms

Waking cough, short, and  
difficult breathing, dysphonia,  
choking sensation, high fever,  
frequent pulse, hot, and dry skin  
urine small in quantity,

There is a ~~recipe~~

# Copal varnish

is made as by  
 Recd 2 lb Gum Copal. dissolved  
 in a Copper or Brass Kettle with  
 a little frequently stirred, as  
 first the Gum will look pretty  
 eg. when entirely dissolved it will  
 drop from the rod. don't  
 let it get too hot. Can easily  
 be prevented by being it smoke too  
 much. Can mixed with a  
 slow fire, when dissolved  
 add to each 2 lb Gum one Quart  
 of oil of turpentine. putty hot. Stir it  
 when poured in with the Gum  
 try it on a Glass and when  
 it draws about 18 inches <sup>thin it is good</sup> like this  
 then put it over the fire again to  
 clear it. the oil must be boiled  
 with a little Litharge first. about  
 1/4 lb to get the litharge to the oil

when the oil & Gum is mixed  
and stood a little while  
then add to each 2 lb of Gum  
about 3 1/2 lb of Spirits of Turpentine

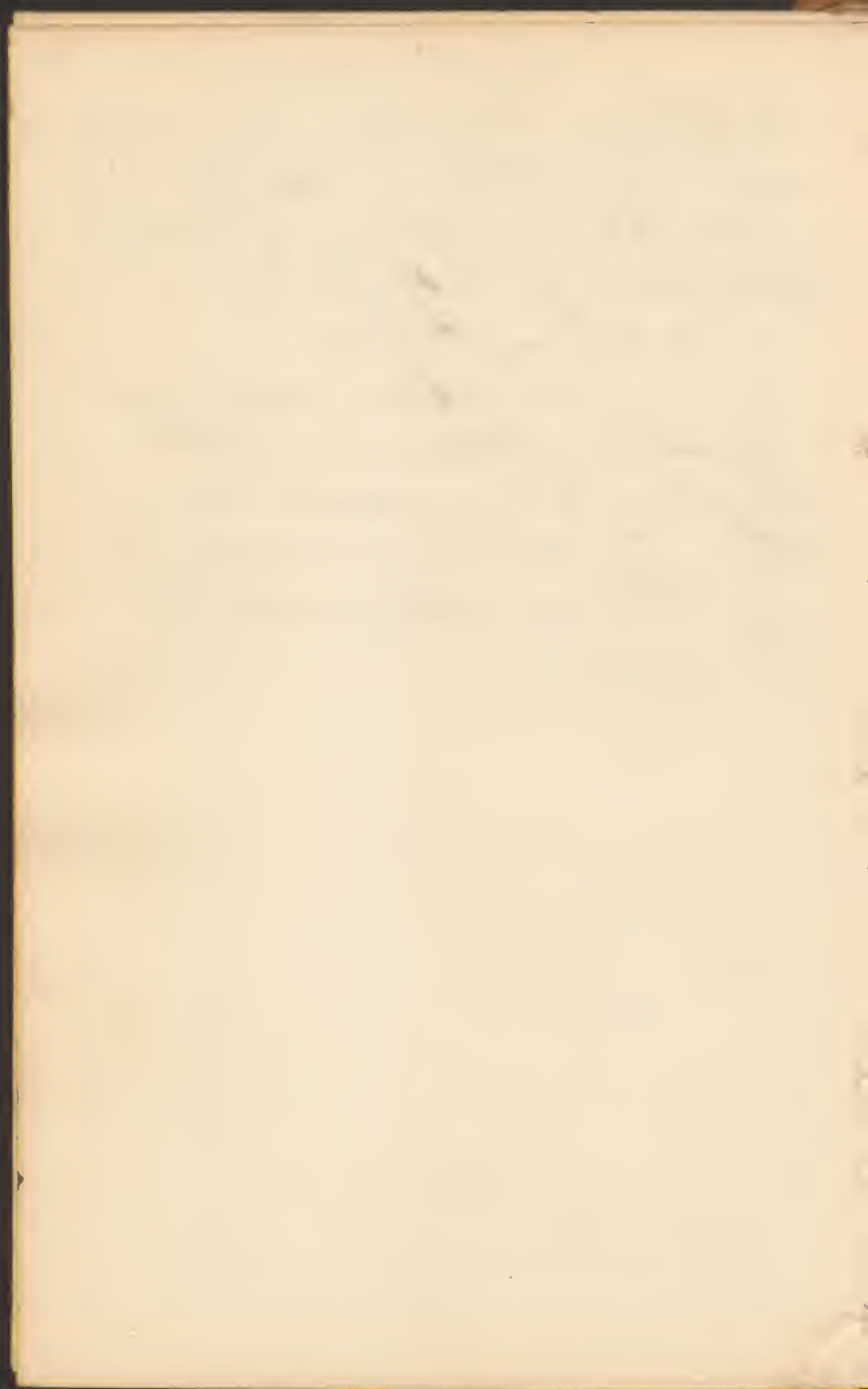


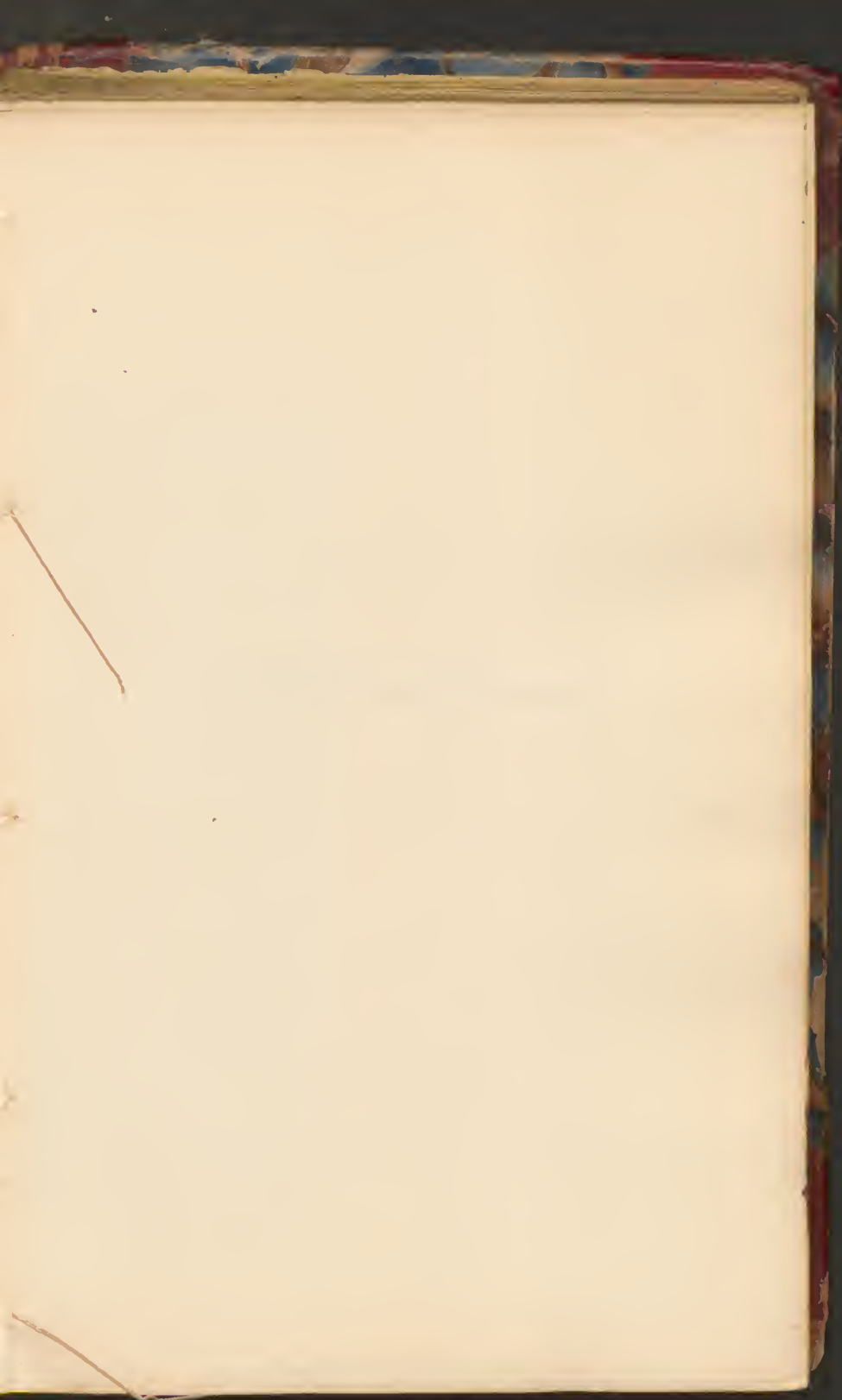
Copal Resin 13

2 lb Gum Copal - one lb India  
oil. 2 g Litharge will boil a  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb of Turpentine. 2 lbs of Tur  
pentine to 2 lb of Gum

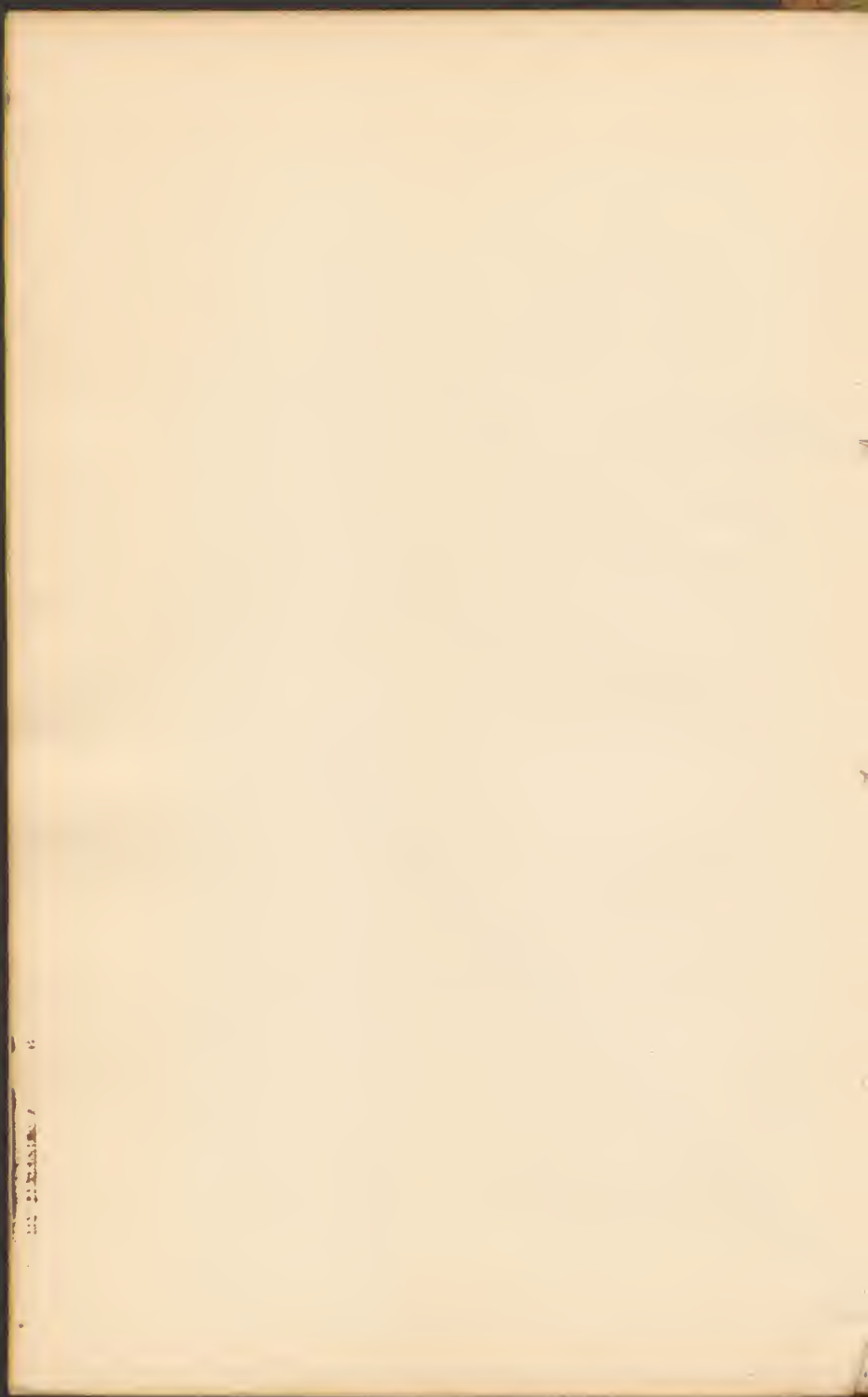
2 lb Gum Copal

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb of Turpentine add. and  
dissolve, then add the oil  
bailling hot. a moderate boil  
then let the Gum & Turpentine stand  
untill cool, then add the  
Turpentine









15 Blank Leaves Not Scanned

John B Beck. materia medica & medical  
Jurisprudence. Lecture 1<sup>st</sup>. Nov. 11  
Materia medica is that branch of medical  
Science by which we know the properties measures  
agents used in the cure of disease. It is divided  
into 3 great divisions Chemistry, Pharmacology, and  
Therapeutics. The Classification is founded upon  
the effect produced upon the living system.  
The Classification of Murray is founded upon a  
double basis therefore I shall give on <sup>several</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>the</sup> following  
1<sup>st</sup> those agents acting on the Congestive organs  
2<sup>nd</sup> those that act upon the circulation  
3<sup>rd</sup> Those that act upon the nervous system  
4<sup>th</sup> Those that act upon the muscular system  
5<sup>th</sup> Those that act upon the cutaneous surface  
6<sup>th</sup> Those acting on the respiration  
7<sup>th</sup> Those acting on the urinary system  
8<sup>th</sup> Those acting on the general organs  
In the first place the physical quantities as taste  
Smell are to be noticed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> the Chemical quantities  
by this we shall be enabled to separate the  
Substances prominent matter also by this we  
shall learn the relations one substance has to  
another so that we may be enabled to give



Substance that shall not decompose each other. Besides we are to notice their medicinal qualities by which we are to know the effects upon the living System which is to us the most useful and important — — —

### Lecture 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 5

Before treating of the general effects of medicine upon the living System, I think proper to give you some arrangement and definition of terms. The human body is composed of Solids and fluids the last predominating as 6 to 1. The Solids may be renewed 2 ways In the first place the body consists of different organs and each organ of different elements or principles. All the substances constituting the body may be reduced to the followings order

- 1<sup>st</sup> Osseous System comprising. Bones
- 2<sup>nd</sup> The muscular Dito Muscles
- 3<sup>rd</sup> The fibrous " " " Tendons
- 4<sup>th</sup> Cartilaginous " " Cartilage
- 5<sup>th</sup> Cellular " " Cellular membranes
- 6<sup>th</sup> Nervous " " Nerves
- 7<sup>th</sup> Glandular " all Glandular bodies
- 8<sup>th</sup> Serious " the arachnoid Peritoneum

9th Vascular. 10th Excretory, as in abstracts 23  
10th Excretory. The Mucous Membrane  
Secreting surfaces that have an external  
opening to which medicines for the most  
part are applied. The muscular is an-  
nected under this division and is divided  
into 2 divisions, the gastro pulmonary and  
genito urinary. The first line the digestive and  
respiratory organs and the second and the  
parts subservient to generation. Every  
portion of the mucous membrane has 2  
Surfaces and adhering to the neighboring  
parts and the free and open (covered)  
with villi papilli &c. The mucous membrane  
has 2 kinds of sympathy, transference and  
reflex as when one part is irritated another  
portion of the same organ is excited and  
that the sympathy it exercises upon other  
organs as upon the heart and intestines.  
The effect of medicine may be anore in  
2 Classes Physiological & Therapeutic the 1<sup>st</sup>  
is that influence which medicine may  
have upon when in perfect health like a  
emetic. The 2<sup>d</sup> may again be reduced

into primary and local & Secondary-local  
has that effect upon the surface in imme-  
diate contact. Secondary, when by contact  
excites same influence upon foreign parts, me-  
dicine acts upon the blood vessels of the part  
in contact with upon the nerves and both  
conjointly & some upon the m<sup>ost</sup> absorbent  
The Secondary effects are the result of the local  
impression Calomel is an example of this.  
When taken into the Stomach it primarily  
affects that organ & secondarily, produces  
an effect equally throughout the mucous  
membrane from the mouth to the anus—  
Sometimes to the vascular system as Digitalis  
Same on the Glands as Iodine. All substances  
produce effects upon the surfaces to which they  
are applied in accordance to the nature  
of the substance taken and the peculiar  
Sensibility of the part—Why substances act  
& of the manner we cannot tell. Parts are  
only effected 2 ways either by the nerves  
or blood vessels. The action produced by the ner-  
vous system is 1. mainly differing in effects  
Some primary or Continued Sympathy

Others by Esotericus &c. Mercurial act  
ist on the Stomach which communicates  
to the brain and thence generally over the whole  
System this is the case with opium &c.

### Lecture 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup>

Can any medical substance enter the Circu-  
lation. If substances enter into the circulation  
it must impregnate some of the secretions  
If it is found that substances taken in the  
Stomach are after wards in the Chyle, blood  
and finally in the Solids themselves we must  
conclude that substances do enter the Circulation.  
Indigo has been detected in the Chyle being <sup>seen</sup> in  
the <sup>examination</sup> of a dog. That substances enter  
into the blood is better established than they  
enter the Chyle, Musk has been detected in the  
blood by the smell. The experiments made on  
animals and from anatomy we say they will  
take place upon man. That substance taken  
in the Stomach are sometimes detected in the  
urine has been established without any doubt  
such as arsenic precipitate of Iron and Potash.  
The urine of those ~~who~~ have taken large  
quantities of barium have the smell of



myrrh. Foreign Substances have been detected  
in the bones as prussian blue madder. The bones  
of the foetuses have been conloured by feeding the  
mother upon madder. These are then the means <sup>or</sup> the  
by which medicine act either by sympathy  
transmission or absorption. medicine do not  
always act the same in the same manner  
but they are affected by a great many  
circumstances such as age. In infancy vom-  
iting is excited without difficulty. Cathartics  
operate much easier in youth than in old age  
and as we advance in age from the excitement  
the sensibility of the elementary constitution <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~  
impaired. The different effects of blood <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~  
in youth and old age is very apparent. Children  
will not bear as much bloodletting as the aged  
they frequently faint from small extractions  
2<sup>nd</sup> alters and modifies the effects of medicine  
are more easily made upon a female than upon  
a male half the quantity of mercury for a male  
is sufficient for a female 3<sup>rd</sup> the general habits  
and particular constitutions, modify the effect  
of medicinal agents Country and Climate  
modify greatly the effects of medicine

remedies. Bloodletting is better born in Cold  
than <sup>in</sup> hot Climates

### Lecture 5<sup>th</sup> Nov 9<sup>th</sup>

I shall now speak of the various methods  
by which medicine may be applied to the <sup>tem</sup> body  
to produce the effects. The 1<sup>st</sup> of these is, some  
portion of mucous membranes viz. of the Stomach  
medicine are sometimes applied to the mucous  
membrane of the large intestines. In some cases  
medicine are applied to the mucous membrane  
of the Lungs the only way is by inhalation sometimes  
to the membranes of the ear, ear Stare with a blow  
vagina & uterus. The applications of medicine  
to the mucous membrane of the Stomach and intest-  
tines are the only means of obtaining the prim-  
ary Secondary effects of medicinal agents  
medicine are also applied to the surface of  
the skin by which means we obtain the secondary  
effects of certain remedies such as mercury  
Sometimes we introduce medicine into the can-  
tles and bringing them in contact with serous  
membranes but by these means we do not ex-  
pect their general effects often by injecting into  
the veins by which purgative effects of mercur-

have been obtained, I shall now direct those agents which act more directly upon the digestive apparatus. The 1<sup>st</sup> are Emetics or those which produce vomiting. The organs acted upon by this class of medicine are 1<sup>st</sup> the Stomach which is a muscular bag which is in a shape of bag pipe having two communications the one called the Cardiac orifice the other pylorus. It is also divided into the Great and the small ends. It has 3 Coats the Peritoneal the muscular and the villous. The 2<sup>nd</sup> last are those which we must more particularly consider. The Contractions of the Stomach do not always general but particular parts Contract necessarily which gives rise to that motion called peristalsis. Next the duodenum which is the 1<sup>st</sup> portion of the small intestine and is joined to the pyloric orifice of the stomach. It is about two feet in length from which its name has been coined. Next the liver its situation is in the right hypochondriac region its use is to secrete the bile and is joined to the duodenum by the ductus communis.

Let us turn to Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>

of the effects of medicine upon the system - of Emetics. When Emetics are first taken



into the Stomach no immediate effects are produced. In about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour slight nausea and head ache &c. which increase until vomiting is produced after the Emetic has subsided the pulse will slow and a fuller then whilst vomiting is going but not so full as natural. When an Emetic is taken it comes in contact with the mucous membrane of the Stomach and produces particular action in which an increased flow of blood takes place to the part with an increase with all its secretion. It may be compared to the excitement produced by a acid substance upon the salivary glands. An action in the liver is also excited owing to exciting agents producing an effect on the extremity of its secreting ducts. An action is by the same mean excited in the pancreas. The matter discharged differs according to <sup>the</sup> different secretions of the different organ called into action. An effect is produced by Emetics upon the brain and nerves as vertigo, nausea and occasionally fainting. Emetics produce upon the Lymphatics so as increase its absorption



The absorption is according to the degree <sup>seen</sup> from  
Lecture 6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>

In old age emetics may be injurious from the  
general tendency to congestion to the brain &c  
also, modify the operation of an Emetic if dose  
being sufficient for a female Emetic ought not  
be used in advanced stage of pregnancy. <sup>as</sup> Emets  
to a certain degree effects there, medicine a fre-  
quent repetition instead of lessening the sensi-  
bility of the stomach increases it a vast de-  
gree. Diseases modified to the greater degree of  
effects of medicine. When there is any organic  
diseases of the vascular system Emetics are  
dangerous remedies. In extreme <sup>cases of</sup> debility Emetics  
should not be used. General rules to be observed  
in giving Emetics should be giving in an empty  
stomach. They should be dil. olus in small  
quantity of water. nothing should be given until  
nausea is produced then disturb the stomach  
to aid the mechanical action. In plethoric  
patients blood should be drawn before  
an Emetic is given.

Lecture 7 Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>

A Consideration of individual Emetics

Before going in minute description we shall attempt to define the common principles of all vegetables. All substances belonging to the vegetable Kingdom may be considered as consisting of 2 divisions of the principles. The ultimate Elements consist of hydrogen Oxygen Carbon & Nitrogen. the different combinations constitute those proximate Cause principles is always acid when the oxygen is in excess. Carbon resinous or alcoholic, when hydrogen predominates when all these elements are equally combined they are neither acid resinous nor alcoholic, when nitrogen is found in combination vegetables are alkaline Gum is found in all young vegetables when dissolved in water it is called mucilage this is insoluble in alcohol & rather is found in all parts of the vegetable & is obtained by exsiccation Resin is obtained by fitties or essential oil not soluble in water Resin containing benzoic acid and is called Balsum de Gum. Resin are made up of gum and essences and are particularly soluble in both water and alcohol diluted with water. This is the basis of <sup>all</sup> vegetable extracts

The bitterness of some plants depends not upon  
a particular principle but on a particular sub-  
stance as quinine in Cortey Para. & Stracemon  
in nut vomica. Iannin is the active in Pril  
it is also is soluble both in hot & cold water  
forms a black mass with salts of Iron and thence  
down an insoluble precipitate with elutriation.  
Feculaz is in the seeds of grain and is the same  
as Common Starch Cornish or equal from por-  
ticular vegetables. There are also particular fixed  
volatile oils vegetable acids & vegetable alkali-  
nes the fixed oils & vegetable alkali from soap.

### Lecture 1<sup>st</sup> on Jurisprudence

By Jurisprudence is meant that Science Con-  
cerning the evidence & medical men before  
Courts of Justice; The first general Clasp is that  
in which human life is Concerned. Feticide  
or the destruction of Fetus. There are 2 questions  
which you might be asked and on which you  
must be prepared to give an answer whether an  
abortion has actually taken place and what  
might be the cause. The embryo is in a state of  
vitality from the first instant of Conception. The  
evidence whether an abortion has taken place



one to be drawn from an examination of its  
reputed mother and from the substances which  
it has ~~have~~ may have been discharged. In the 2<sup>d</sup> first  
months of Pregnancy no evidence can be drawn  
by an examination of the mother after this time  
you can be more certain the external parts  
be tumefied and of a dark red colour and  
and relaxed vagina are unusually large  
and relaxed neck of uterus intumescent the  
mouth dilated and edges flabby. There is also  
a loeial discharge for some time after deliv-  
ery which is the first instance a red and afterwards  
staining white or yellow. you must next  
notice the abdomen whether flaccid or  
white lines may be seen running from the loins  
towards the navel also observe the enlargement  
of the breasts which takes place in about 3 or 4  
months after conception and are also painful to the  
touch with a erection of milk having an  
areolæ of 1 and 1/2 inches in diameter around  
the nipple of a dark brown colour and  
should make our examinations in eight  
or ten days.



Picture 8<sup>th</sup> page 16

*Spindachna emetica* ag. int. *Secacua*  
anna is a native of Brazil. The root of which  
is the part used is 3. 4 inches in length  
In Chewing this root the larger breaks with  
a kind of resinous fracture there are the best  
This plant contains a peculiar principle called  
Emetin It is soluble partly in water and par-  
tly in alcohol. Because the general effects of  
Emetics is has a peculiar mildness in its  
operation its action is particularly exerted  
upon the mucous membranes exciting an ex-  
cessive secretion in some persons the action  
of this substance produces some of the most  
distressing symptoms. The dose in powder  
is from 15. to 20 grains. the dose of the wine a  
teaspoonfull. 1/16 of a gr of the emetin produces  
vomiting Part Antimony and potash  
or Part Emetic. This is not found in a  
native state. This substance is prepared by  
the action of water upon protoxide of antimo-  
ny and super tartre of potash Part Emetic  
is insoluble in alcohol not perfectly in water  
Tincture. decoction <sup>Bitter in</sup> & effusion

Should not be given in combination with  
this substance acts with powerful effects &  
with certainty. This substance is not so  
easily thrown up the stomach as many  
its operations is not confined to the stomach  
but acts upon the liver and increases the  
quantity of the bile its effects upon the spleen  
and upon the whole system is more power-  
ful than many other medicines.

### Lecture of the 10th & 11th

The ordinary way of using Tart Emetic is  
by dissolving 2 or 3 grains in distilled water and  
given in divided doses. It is sometimes given in wine  
Called the vinum antimony. Sherry wine is the  
best kind. Sulphuric acid is found in a native  
state. There are 2 methods for pre-  
paring this substance the first is by exposing  
the Sulphuret of Zinc to the action of the  
heat the common method is by combining  
zinc and sulphuric acid. this salt has  
no smell but a styptic taste insoluble in  
alcohol as an Emetic this substance acts  
powerfully and especially and is used  
when you wish instantly to evacuate

the contents of the stomach and it also acts  
upon the mucous membrane it is useful  
in cases in fevers & erups. Dose 10 to 20 grs  
Sulph. Copper is also prepared from the sulphur  
wrought in the same manner as the preceding.  
It has no smell but a harsh styptic taste  
soluble both in hot and cold water  
but in alcohol. This article is the most  
spicy and most powerful emetic we  
possess, and is useful in paralysis of the sto-  
mach its dose is from 5 to 10 grains.

Coryphaea Specacuantha or American Spa-  
cac. The part used is the root and may be  
obtained in all seasons of the year the taste  
sweetish its virtues resemble in some  
measure the common Spacac. It is  
liable to produce Catharsis if given in large  
quantities and produces vomiting. These  
constitute the difference dose from 10 to 15.

Spiraea Hifolata or Indian Tobacco. The  
root of the plant is perennial and the only part  
used is the bark of the root it is destitute of  
smell it has a bitterish taste its effects are  
like the American Spacac. dose 30 grains



Anthemus, nobilis or Chamimile. The part used is the lower they are of 2 kinds the sing is an axilla flower the latter is the effect of cultivation. The former is the best. This flower has a fragrant smell and bitter taste when used an effusion is made in warm water. Scilla maritima, or Squill grows in the Coast of India it has a bulbous extremity which is the part used. there are 2 varieties the white and red. They do not differ in their medical qualities. They have no smell but a bitterish newscas taste this article may be dissolved in water alcohol or vinegar. Its active property has a peculiar property called scillatius some of its effects has Strengthening. It excites the excretions of the Bronchies decreases unaccompanied by inflammation will be found an excellent article.

### Lecture 10<sup>th</sup> Nov. 18

This article is uncertain in its duration in large doses it sometimes acts as an emetic raison 2 grains has produced one 1 troy 3 vinegar of Squill, Singap or mustard



is sometimes used as an Emetic there are two  
Kinds Albu and nigra. The parts used are the  
seeds as an Emetic they powerfully are used  
when others fail bruise the seeds and give  
a teaspoonfull of Lobelia Inflata or In-  
can Tobacco is found in the United States the time  
for gathering it is when in flower. Both water &  
alcohol extract its active properties it is powerful  
and acts promptly. It produces a decided effect  
upon the bronchia 2<sup>nd</sup> a decided effect upon the  
vascular system and is more apt to evacuate from  
the bowels than crasping emetics. Besides an  
emetic it has combined a narcotic & anti-  
spasmodic effects. It may be given in substance  
or in tincture dose 1/3 or a teaspoonfull. The  
Practical exhibition of Emetics By fire is  
meant a disease of the whole system charac-  
terized by its own partial symptoms. In all  
cases or kinds of fevers emetics are full

Lecture 11<sup>th</sup> Nov. 19<sup>th</sup>

The indications are to make an impression upon  
the mucous membrane of the biliary organs  
regulate the circulation and relax the  
system. The 2<sup>d</sup> part may be done better by

Bloodletting. The indication of making an incision on the mucous membrane on the cap of appetite &c. When such sympathies are present emetics may safely be given for the symptoms are evidence of functional derangement only, but in signs of irritation and inflammation and tenderness on the pressure of the hypogastrium region they would be hurtful. In intermittents Emetics should be given during the hot stage in non-sweating cases. They are inadmissible in the cold and sweating stage the best time is between the paroxysm followed by opiates. In remittents Emetic should be given when the stomach & liver are affected they should be given in the early stage of the disease as preliminary to other medicines.

#### Lecture 12<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 20

In the mild remittents they may be given also at all times unless in case of great debility. In Bilious Remittents they should be given with great caution particularly if there is great irritation and tendency to inflammation in simple Typhus a regard must be had to its different stages and Emetics

Should be given in the first Stage or cold Stage  
In inflammatory Typhus Emetics should be  
used with great Caution — — — —

Lecture 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 21<sup>st</sup>

In inflammatory Typhus we should always  
deplete the system before giving an Emetic and  
in such cases there should be some gastric  
irritation. In Congestive Typhus the great object is  
to bring about reaction for which bloodletting is  
sometimes used together with the warm bath, &c.  
a general rule emetics are inadmissible in  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Stage of Congestive Typhus. From what has  
been said there general deduction may be  
inferred. That such Emetics that act upon  
the mucous membrane of the Liver & relax the  
system generally should be Chosen. The first  
Stage of fever is with. No exceptions the last  
to give Emetics. In inflammation the object  
is to reduce the general as well as the local  
excitements Emetics may be used when inflam-  
mation is moderated and in proportion as  
the inflammation runs high Emetics are  
objectionable. In inflammation of the mucous  
membrane Emetics should not be given



Lecture 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 22<sup>nd</sup>

Cathartics are those medicine which induce  
the evacuations from the intestines arising  
in particular cases to produce purging. The  
organs immediately acted upon by these agents  
are the intestines Liver & Pancreas. By the muscular  
Coat of the intestines a peculiar action is produced  
called the peristalsis, by which the contents  
of the intestines are propelled downwards. In the  
large intestine this motion is much more  
left than in the small which is obliterated by  
the exertion of abdominal muscles after taking  
a Cathartic the first effect is increased  
which generally produces a desire for food  
Sometimes nausea and even vomiting if the  
medicine is retained increased heat and swelling  
ensues and after some time Colic pains  
are produced in the bowels and generally a  
discharge from the bowels takes place after operation  
of the Cathartics the patient is left  
with lassitude and tendency to sleep. Cathartics  
differ in the extent of their operations some  
acting on the whole length of the Canal and  
others limited to particular parts. The evacu-



actions are called by the medicine or the  
food Hematopylon makes them blood red  
Ianna agrees that the secretion of the portion of  
the mucous membrane lining the mouth  
instead of living increased or diminished but  
in a morbid state the secretions may be altered  
rd. The effects upon the vascular system is to  
cause the pulse to be small and frequent after  
the effects have ceased the pulse lessens in  
frequency and returns to its natural state and  
modifies the effects of Cathartics in youth they  
operate more readily.

### Lecture 15<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 26

As a general rule Cathartics should be given  
on an empty stomach hence the best  
time is in the morning. As soon as the Cathar-  
tic begins to operate give some warm diluents  
as barley water to gain the full effects of Cathart<sup>ics</sup>  
medicines the patient should be kept on di-  
luents for at least 24 hours. you should always  
examine the Evacuation Castor oil is obtain-  
ed from the resin Communis seeds, which is a  
native of the Indians and is extensively Cultiv-  
ated in Europe and United States. It is obtained

by bailing or expressing. It has no smell but a  
~~bit~~ bitterish taste it is soluble in alcohol & ether  
Its operation is in a great measure limited  
merely emptying the existing contents of the stom-  
ach and intestines It seldom produces  
debility to the system and operates often in 2  
or 3 hours and seldom exceeds 24 hours it  
is less apt to leave the system in a costive  
state than ~~or agree~~ other Laxatives! Cre.....  
Magnesia is an alkaline Earth which is used  
in medicine 2 states the Carbon & oxide  
Exposed to the atmosphere it is infected  
with acids it effervesces and by the action of  
heat is decomposed which constitutes the  
oxide or sulph magnesia which must not be  
exposed to the air. It is void of taste smell and  
Colour. to distinguish better the 2<sup>nd</sup> you must  
add sulphuric acid and if effervescence takes place  
it is the Carbon and if chalk is mixed the  
same test will detect it. This article is a mild  
laxative and owes its activity to meeting un-  
der in the stomach .....

Lecture 17<sup>th</sup> Nov 27

Diuretics Diuretics have been used

to obtain to abortion. The distilled oils of Juniper  
fails to produce this effect Cantharides have  
in some cases succeeded but there are no medi-  
cines certain in producing abortion Emmenogogues  
such as saffron, mercury, Ergot. have been used  
Blows and injuries on the back loins and abdomen  
have sometimes produced abortion Instruments  
have been introduced into the womb breaking  
the membranes thereby producing abortion  
The life of the mother is always endangered in  
attempts of this kind. Any disease or irritation  
of the genital system may bring on abortion  
Infanticide means the destruction of the Child after  
it is born. The questions presenting themselves  
are was the Child born alive or was it born  
dead or was its death produced by criminals  
means If the blood has circulated and the Child  
respired would be sufficient proof that the Child  
was born alive. But before I proceed to prove  
this I must first describe the Circulation of the  
Fetus. The fetus derives blood from the placenta  
by the means of the umbilical artery which  
enters the liver by the fovea which divides it  
into two lobes Part distributed to the liver

and part enters directly the Vena Cava by means of the ductus venosus. The foramen ovale is a hole through the septum dividing the two auricles and has a valve attached to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of its circumference. The ductus arteriosus passes across the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

Lecture 18<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>

Sulphur is found native and in combination when native it is bright yellow & when it is generally obtained from Pyrites by sublimation. Sublimed Sulphur is used in medicine it is colourless has no taste or smell except when heated it is a gentle Laxative & produces its effects on the Lower intestines dose from  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr to  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. Manna is obtained from the tragacanth or ash tree growing in Sicily. whitish to pale colour with a sweetish taste. Soluble in alcohol. Besides Sugar a substance called manna has been discovered as belonging to Sulphur it must be given in large doses which is apt to derange the stomach on this account it is generally used in combination with other Cathartics dose from 1 to 2 drams. Cassia Senna is found in India Russia



Brasils a mild laxative and must be taken  
in considerable doses from 4 to 6 gr. Tar Potas  
or Cream Tatar is obtained from the Easts —  
Containing wine and irregular crystals taste  
sharp and acrid and soluble both in hot & cold  
water mild laxative and to produce much  
effects given in doses from 12 to 13 resolves in  
water and sweeten with sugar — Cassia morada  
dica is found in the most parts of the United  
States its operations resemble the foreignenna  
differing only in strength. Rhubarb or Rhei Palmatin  
Indigenous in Tartary gathered in spring and  
autumn peculiar aromatic odour and  
slightly bitter taste partly soluble in both  
water and alcohol a peculiar principle has  
been detected called Rubarbarin action  
in common doses mild in large doses produ-  
ces some griping has no exciting effects Bacia  
Cathartic effects it is tonic and astringent  
dose from <sup>X<sup>to</sup></sup> XXX to

Lecture 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 1<sup>st</sup>

Alves peotarina is the juice of a plant grow-  
ing in Barbadoes of a sea brown colour & pleas-  
ant and aromatic odour Soluble in water

alcohol partly in boiling water. It is slow in  
producing its effects, 8 or 20 hours it does not  
change the stomach but rather strengthen it.  
It exerts an influence over the biliary organs—  
increasing its secretions. Its action is peculiar on  
the large intestines, particularly the rectum  
the best form is pills  $\text{V to X grains}$  Salap. Conna  
laculus grows in Mexico. The parts used are  
the roots of a pale brown yellow colour it  
has a peculiar smell and a sweetish taste  
Soluble in dilute alcohol becomes watery  
Stomach giving and nausea. It debilitates the  
system operating through the whole intestines  
at Canal Dore  $\text{XX to XXX}$ . Generally given in  
Combination with Calomel Magn. A. le or  
Road of this lum at Utah is found in all parts  
of the united States the root is only used the root  
is of a brown colour on the outside it is of an  
erect and a little curled. In its effect resembles  
Salap. differing in promptness. Dose  $\text{XX to XXX gr}$   
Scammony Convolvulus native of China,  
root, resembles a gum resin is obtained from  
the roots by exsiccation there are 2 kinds  
alleg and Magna latera latera taste and

hears Small Solids in diluted alcohol  
a very active Cathartic resembling Jalap  
It is seldom given except in Combination with  
Gall, & Dose from 10 to XX gr or half grain,  
Colocynthis Cucumis, native of Turkey, a  
very powerful drastic purgative. it produces  
sometimes from the rectum a bloody discharge  
generally given in Combination if alone  
from 2 to 6 gr Gamboge Statag matie native  
of Ceylon orange yellow Colour no smell and  
but little taste a drastic Cathartic produces  
much griping the most speedy Cathartic or  
oil dose from 2.3 to 4 grains Croton oil  
Elutheria is obtained from the Seeds belong-  
ing to a particular tree called tig lium it  
is a powerful Cathartic producing watery  
Stools. It is apt to affect the Stomach besides  
producing griping, in the mode of giving  
it is now made from the oil with bread  
or soap each pill containing from 1/4 to 2 drops  
1 pill dose

Lecture 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2

Cucurbit maxima or wild cucumber  
Desmod. our Common Cucumbers are

a drastic purgative the best is obtained by  
incising them and drying the juice of a  
cen grey colour with a bitter and acerbate  
taste is the active principle a hydragogue  
Cathartic is violent and apt to produce  
Icterus dose from ʒi. to ʒi. ʒss.

Natural Salts Sulphas Soda or Flour Salt  
is sometimes found native bitter nauseous  
Soluble in 3 parts in cold & 2 parts in boiling water  
Insoluble in alcohol mild in its operation  
dose from ʒi. to 2 ʒs. Sulphas Mag or Som Salt  
it is also found native bitter nauseous  
taste Soluble in water insoluble in alcohol  
dose from ʒi. to 2 ʒs. Sulphas Potass & Soda  
Roche salts bitter taste Soluble in water and  
similar to the others Salts in its operation  
dose from ʒi. to 2 ʒs. Sulphas Salinae Soluble  
in water dose from ʒi. to 2 ʒs. Sulphas Potass  
or nitro Salinae later Soluble in 6 parts  
Cold water and 5 parts in Cold this  
is decomposed in combination with other  
Cathartics as when Phosphos Soda or  
Lassley's salt is obtained from Calcine



Bones mild in its operation producing no  
irritation dose 10z — — — — —

Lecture 21<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>

Murex, Submuriate or Calomel some-  
times is found native but seldom. has no  
taste nor smell and when perfectly pure  
is insoluble in water. It is not effectually  
acted upon and if exposed for a long time  
to light it becomes black. It peculiarly  
affects the mucous membrane of the intes-  
tine and effects the liver producing an in-  
crease in secretion of bile. Now in its operation  
on it sometimes produces cramps which is  
owing to the sympathy between the stomach  
and liver dose from 5 to 20 grs. (Bl. pill)  
is compared of Conserve of Rose and murex  
dose 5 grs effects similar to Calomel —

Lecture 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>

In the foetal state the lungs are small and  
weigh less than when after respiration on the other  
hand the liver is much larger in the foetal  
state will be of a dark brown colour and of  
greater consistence than after respiration  
and sinks in water In the foetal state the

diaphragm is much arched owing to the  
great size of the liver and the smallness of the  
lungs.

### Lecture 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>

The practical application of Cathartics in  
Fever, 1<sup>st</sup> to obviate the Castings 2<sup>nd</sup> to pro-  
mote the Excretions in mucous lining of  
the Canal 3<sup>rd</sup> promoting the secretion of the  
liver and finally having the <sup>Saline</sup> effects upon  
the whole abdominal viscera Broussie's  
Theory of the use of Cathartics is with our fan-  
tasy

### Lecture 24<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

The proper time for giving Cathartics in in-  
termittent fever is during the intermission  
and antecedent to the use of tonics. In  
using purgative medicines in Remittent fever  
we must persevere in the use until we make  
a decided effect we must empty the whole  
length of the intestinal Canal and for this  
purpose Calomel fulfils & it is the best  
The principles upon Cathartics are indicated in  
1<sup>st</sup> an overloaded state of the stomach and in-  
testinal Canal which increase the general

irritability hence the local inflammation  
or irritation is exaggerated. 2<sup>nd</sup> a deranged  
Constitution of the mucous lining also increas-  
es the general and local irritation for the  
obviation of which Cathartics medicine  
are usefull. In inflammation of the head  
there is no doubt of the efficacy of Cathartics.

### Lecture 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 9<sup>th</sup>

In acute inflammation of the mucous membrane  
which is very rare the more Common being  
Subacute or Chronic which may arise from  
poisons or symptomatic of others as yellow fever,  
but sometimes idiopathic of the focus in alimen-  
tary accumulations in the large intestine it would affect  
this membrane both by distention and by sym-  
pathy but this must not be obviated by me-  
curial Substances except Calomel. Injection un-  
usefull when Calomel comes in Contact with  
the inflamed surface instead of allaying  
it commonly allays inflammation. Calomel  
may be used in all inflammatory diseases  
of the alimentary Canal. The tumour appear-  
ing red on the end & edges it is significant  
of inflammation. In inflammation the mucous

membrane of the alimentary, or intestines. —

Calomel may be used, in Inflammation  
of the liver Calomel may be used —

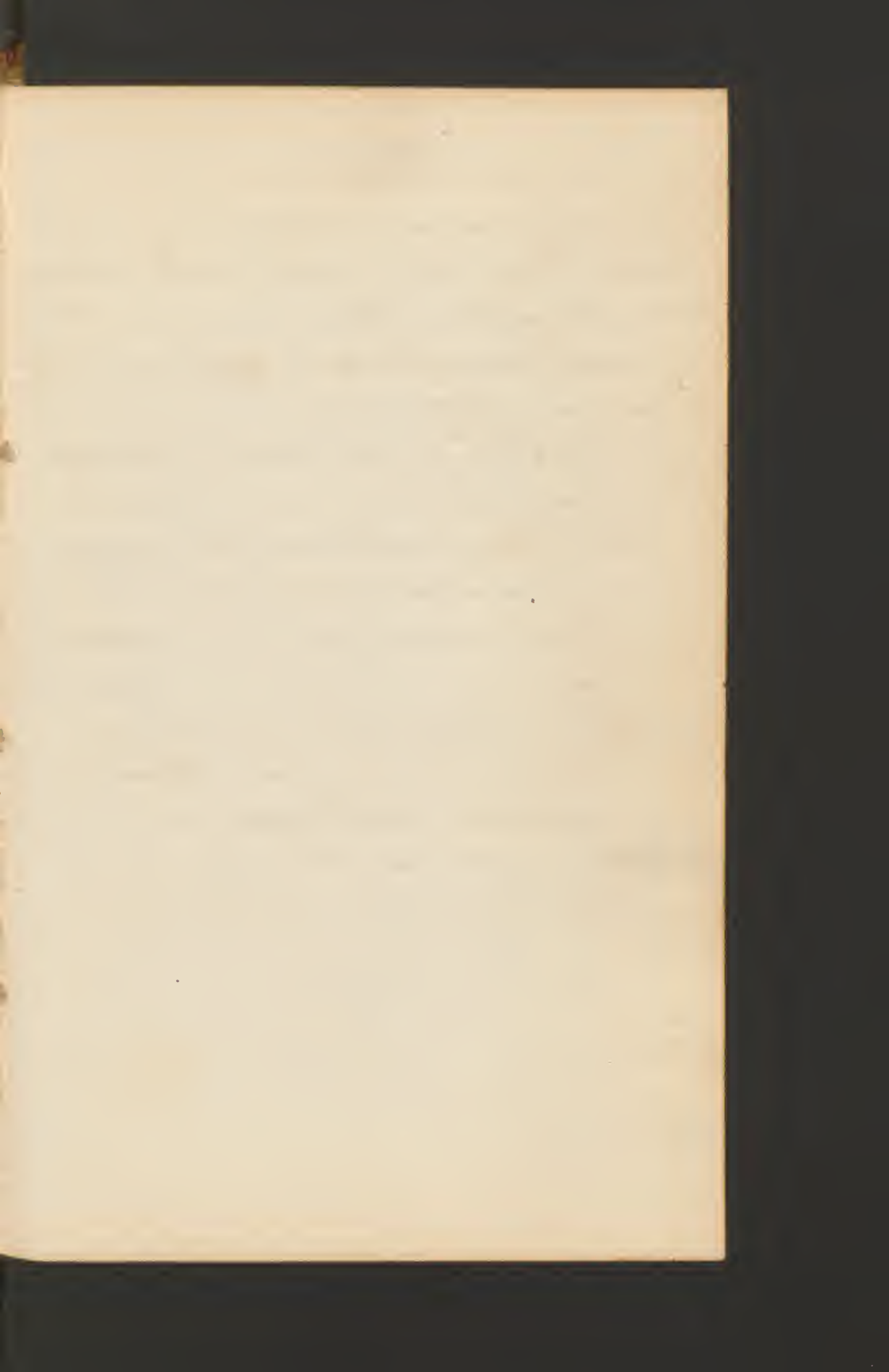
Lecture 26th Decr 12<sup>th</sup>

The ductus arteriosus will undergo contraction in the, mediately after birth at the  
same time the pulmonary vessels increase  
you must examine the lungs by the hypo-  
rostatic test. If the lungs have been inflamed  
its weight will be  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the body of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the

The death of the Child may take place  
from omission or commission of Certain thing

Poisons are those medicines or substances  
which when taken internally or applied  
Externally, derange the health when you are  
called to see a suppresed case of poison  
you are to examine the beginning of the case  
Examine the substances (taken) and if the  
patient be dead you must examine its  
effects upon the Stomach —





## Colica Picramum

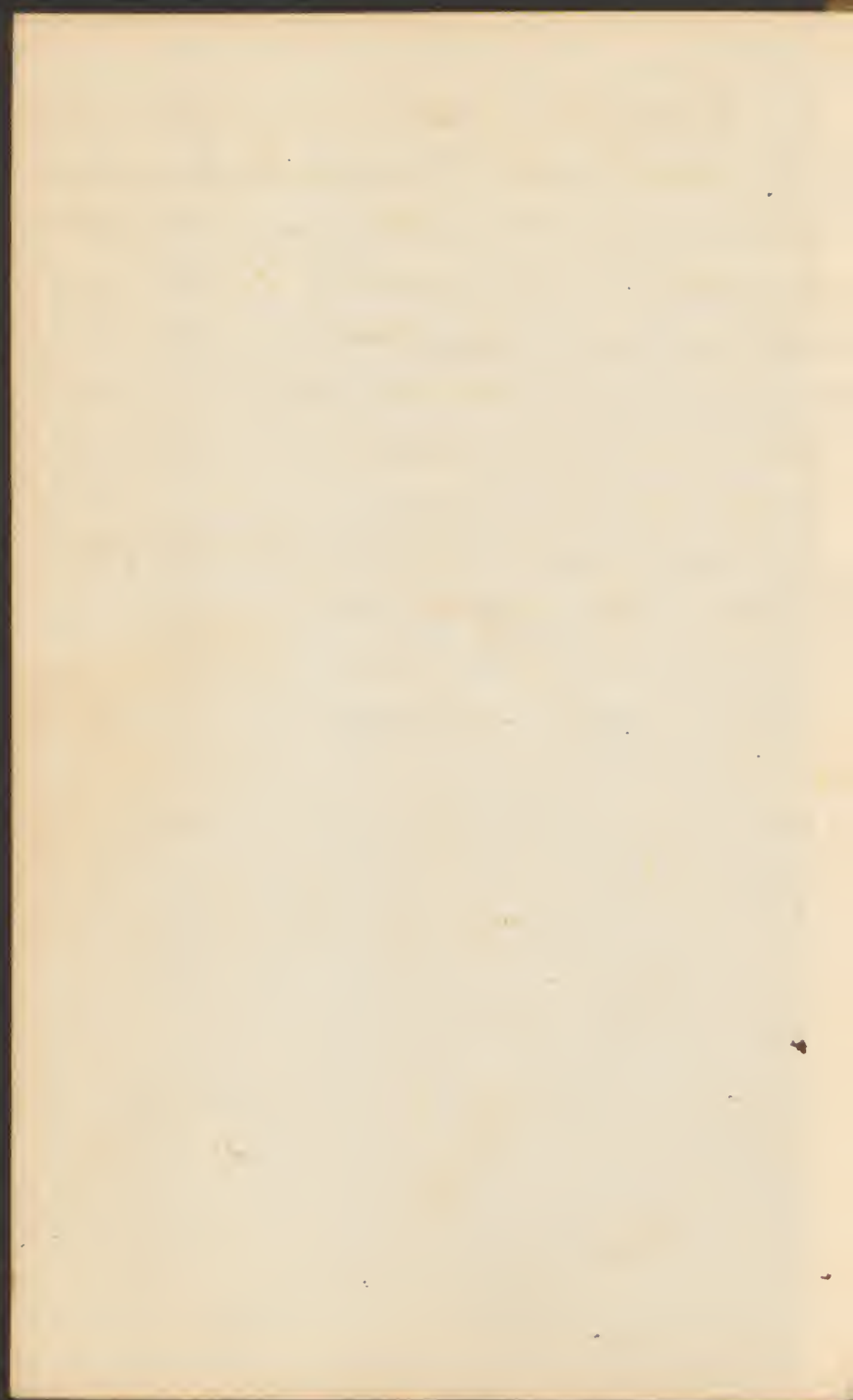
Shooting pains Strong Convulsions  
Spasms in the intestines & abdom-  
inal muscles with a tendency to  
a paralysis of the extremities  
vomiting of acrid bile

Colic is a painful disten-  
tion of all the region of the abdo-  
men with a twisting round the  
navel. Spasmodic Contraction  
of the abdominal muscles vomiting  
Continues —

Colic of the Extremities  
inflated Colic pain passing  
gripping of the bowels a rumbling  
noise distention of the Stomach  
and an inclination to throw up

Protects persons completely against  
Scarlet fever) <sup>Do</sup> Take three grains  
of the extract of Belladonna, to be  
dissolved in an ounce of cinnamon  
water, and give doses of from two  
to three drops to children under  
one year old, and one drop for every  
year above this age

Prescribed by Doct. Hareff. of Berlin  
Pens. Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1836





Cure for Consumption. =

Take three quarts of pure  
Spring water, one quart of bran  
of wheat half pint of tar half  
honey. Simmer them for 2 or 3  
hours in a Stone pot over a slow  
fire. Let the Compound cool suf-  
ficiently to admit yeast to work  
through it, then put in half  
a pint of rye, and let stand for  
thirty six hours. Take half  
a wine glass three times a day  
a few minutes before meal. If  
this appear too much, take less  
quantity. To the use of this  
prescriber confidently ascribes  
his recovery from an early stage  
to which he was evidently fast  
hastening by consumption  
brought on by me itself.

R Gilbert

New York

July 24<sup>th</sup> 1837

Application to Blisters ~~surfaces~~  
surfaces. Dr B. Boacini orders  
the following preparation when a  
Blister becomes troublesome.

Prepara Chalk, Olive oil  
of each five grains; Rose  
water 2 ounces. *Stiff*

On the Conjoint Exhibition of the Eupota  
rium Perfoliatum, and Super Barba Potaba  
in Tinea Capitis. Ten grains of the former  
and Twenty of the latter.



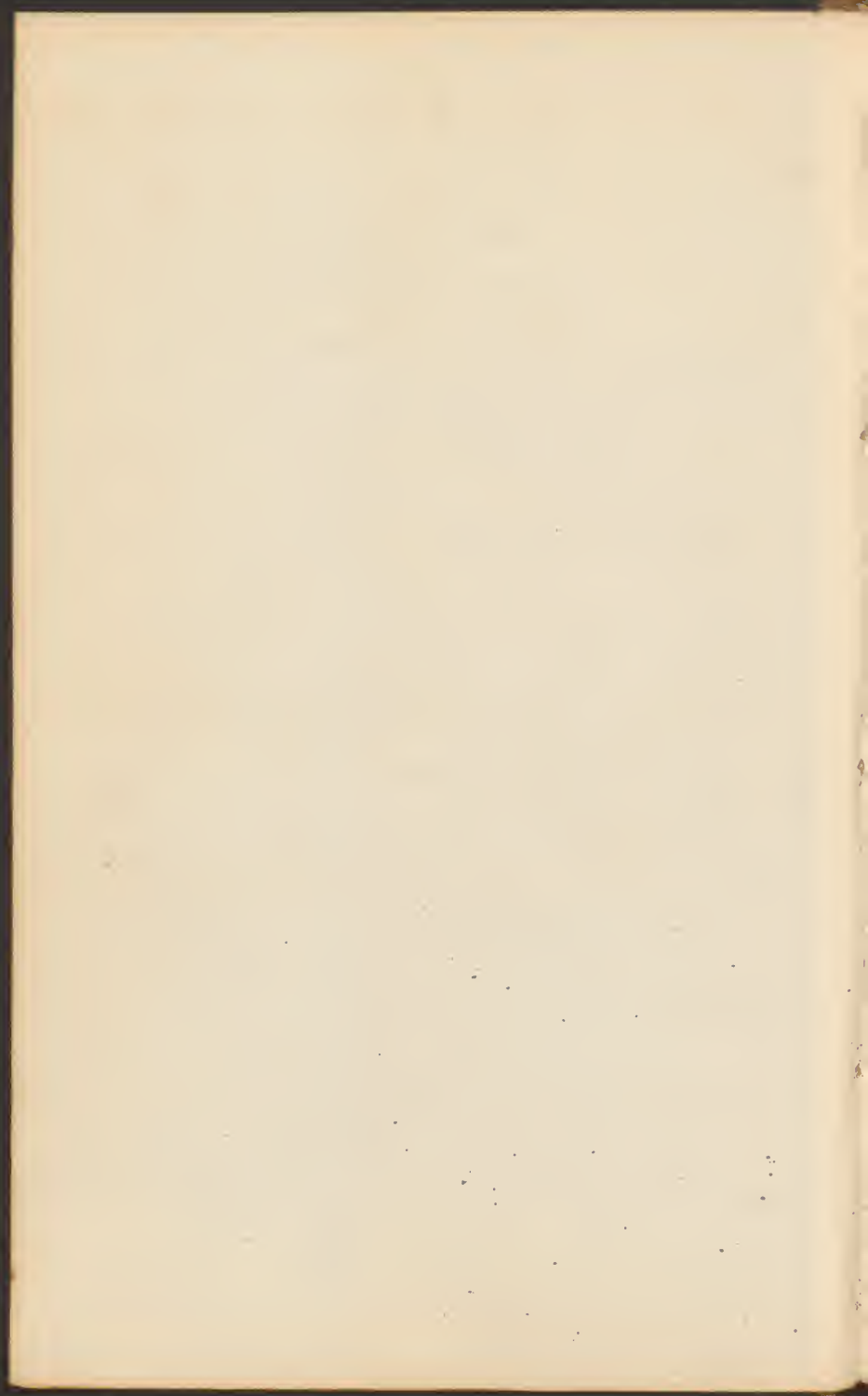


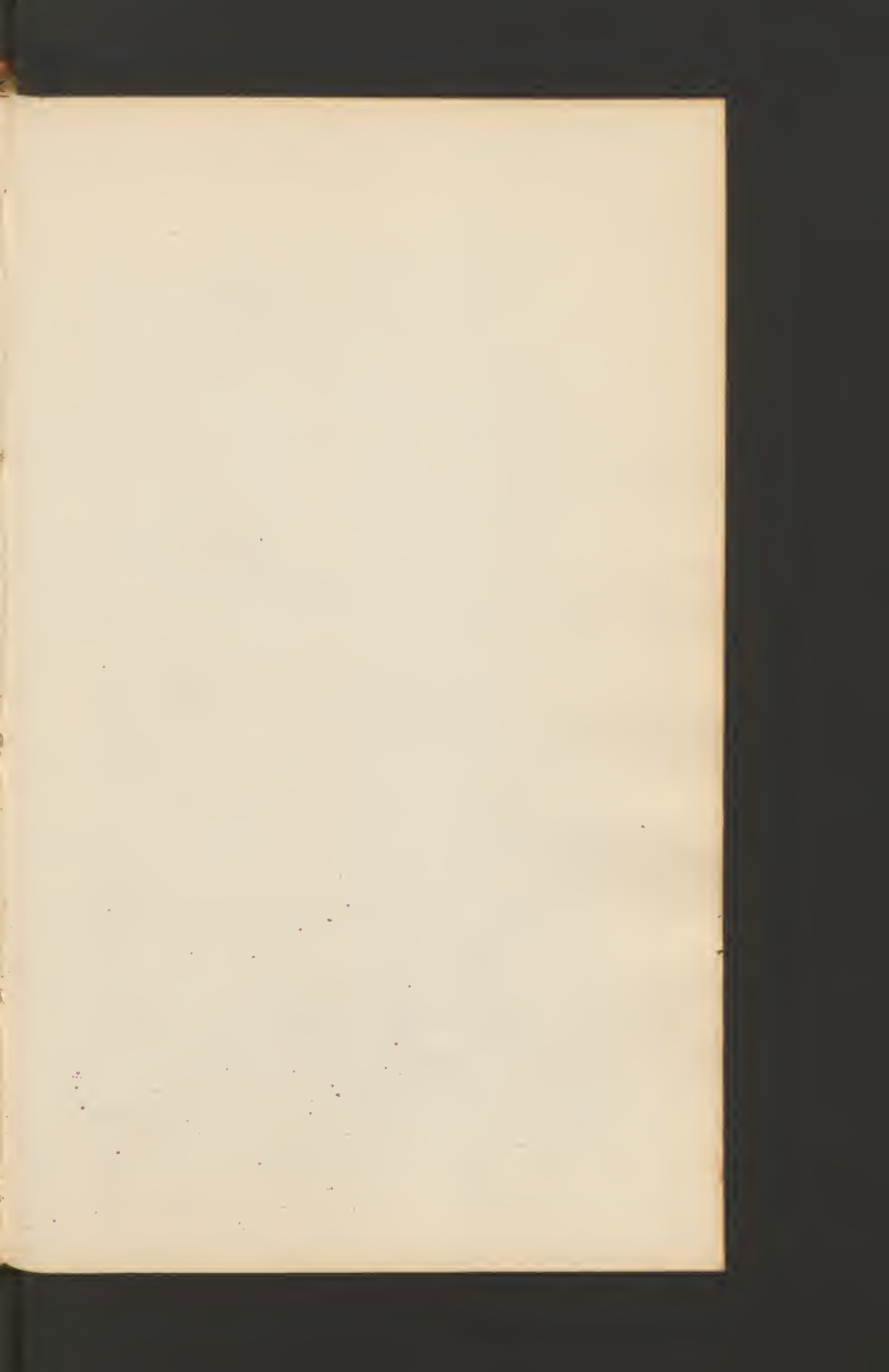
Recipe for humer in the feet

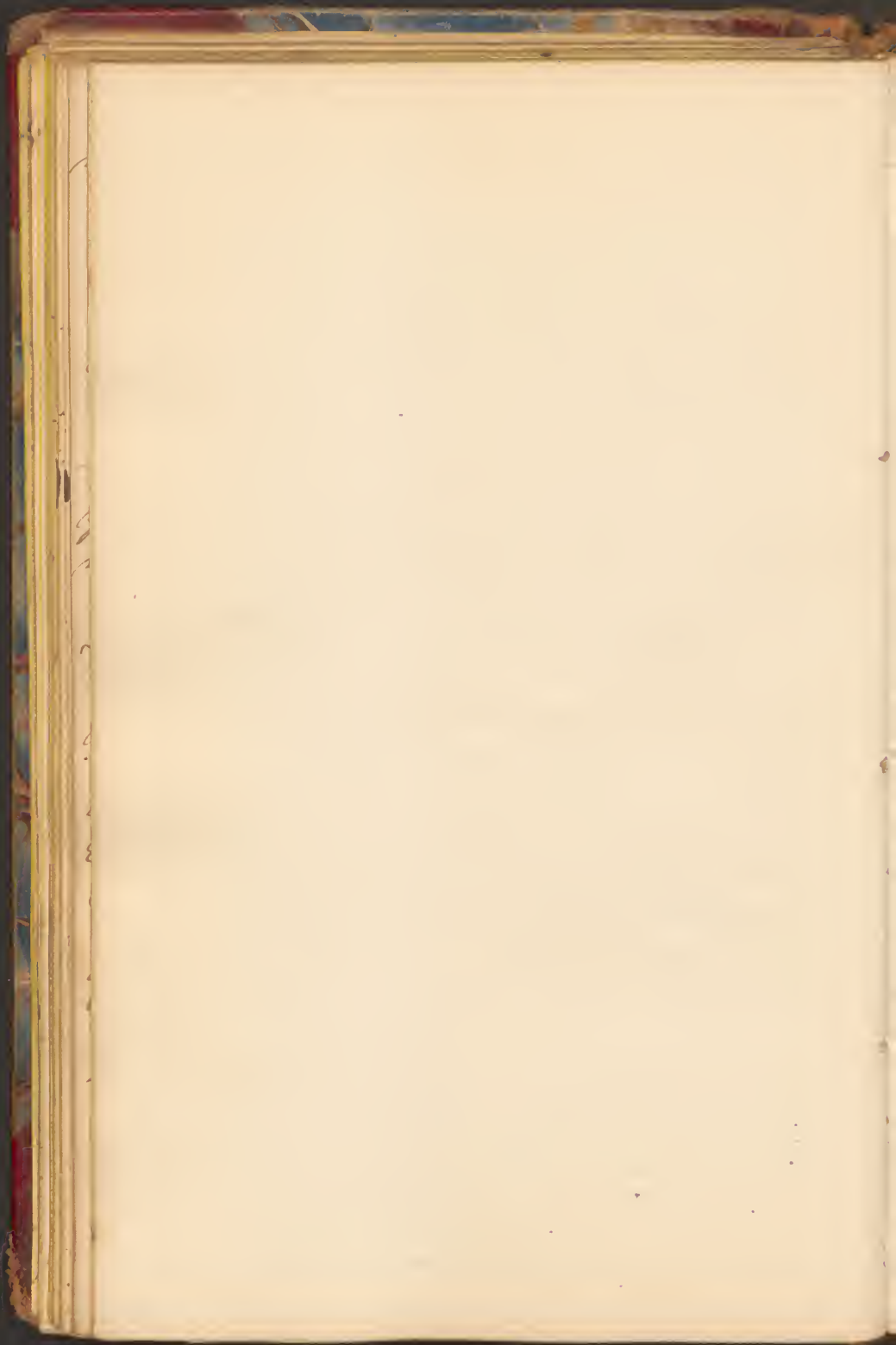
Solt of Nitre - 2  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Soud of Sulphur 2 "  
Sup Tartraz Potassa 2 "  
Allum 2

Mix and add one quart  
of Colafes. Take an Tea  
Spoon every <sup>m</sup> Morning and evening  
for 18 days. then omit for 9  
days. then Commence again  
as above mentioned. This Rec.  
was handed to me by Mr  
Morgan Lewis

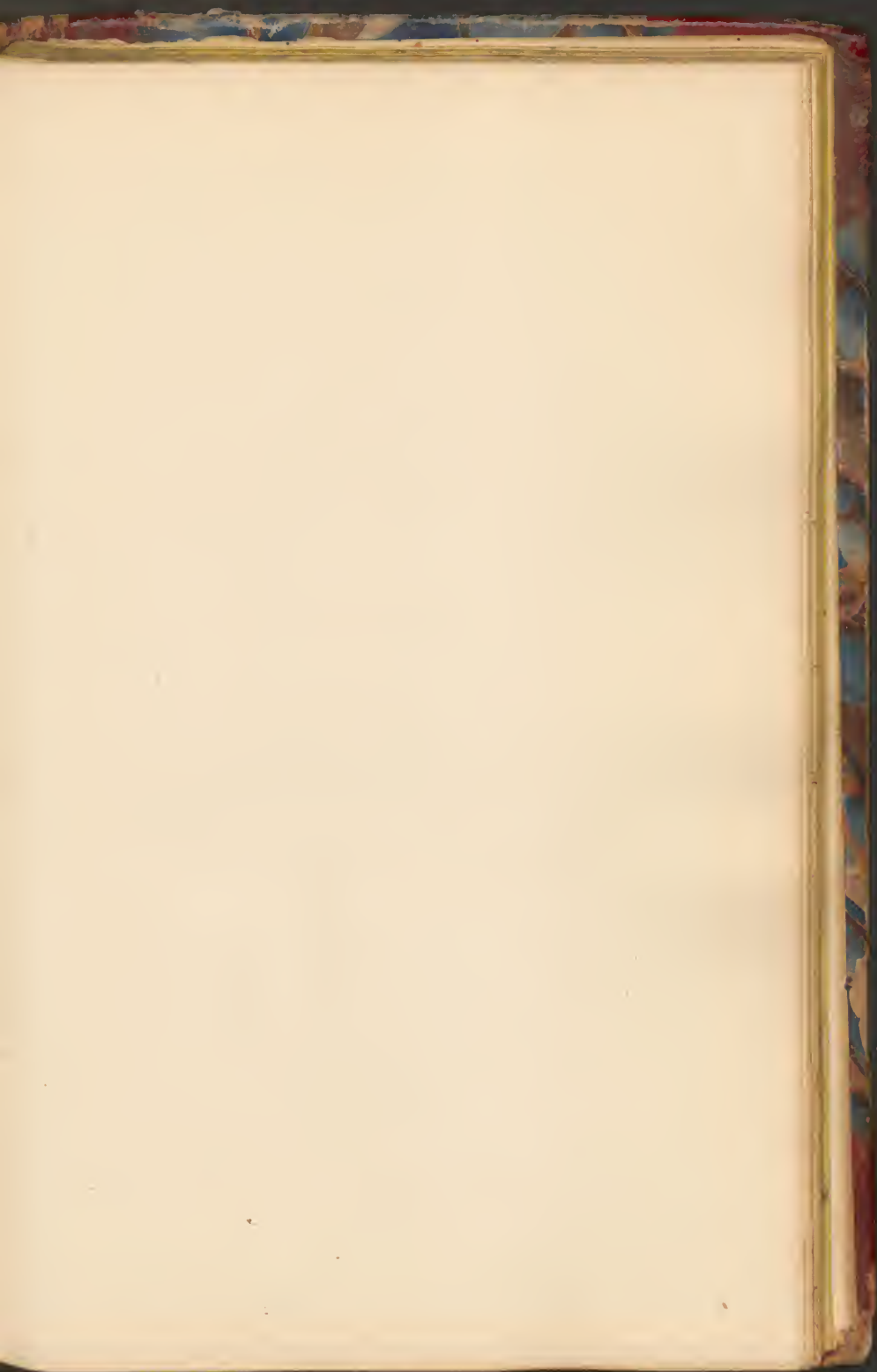
Pine Grove November 9th 1839

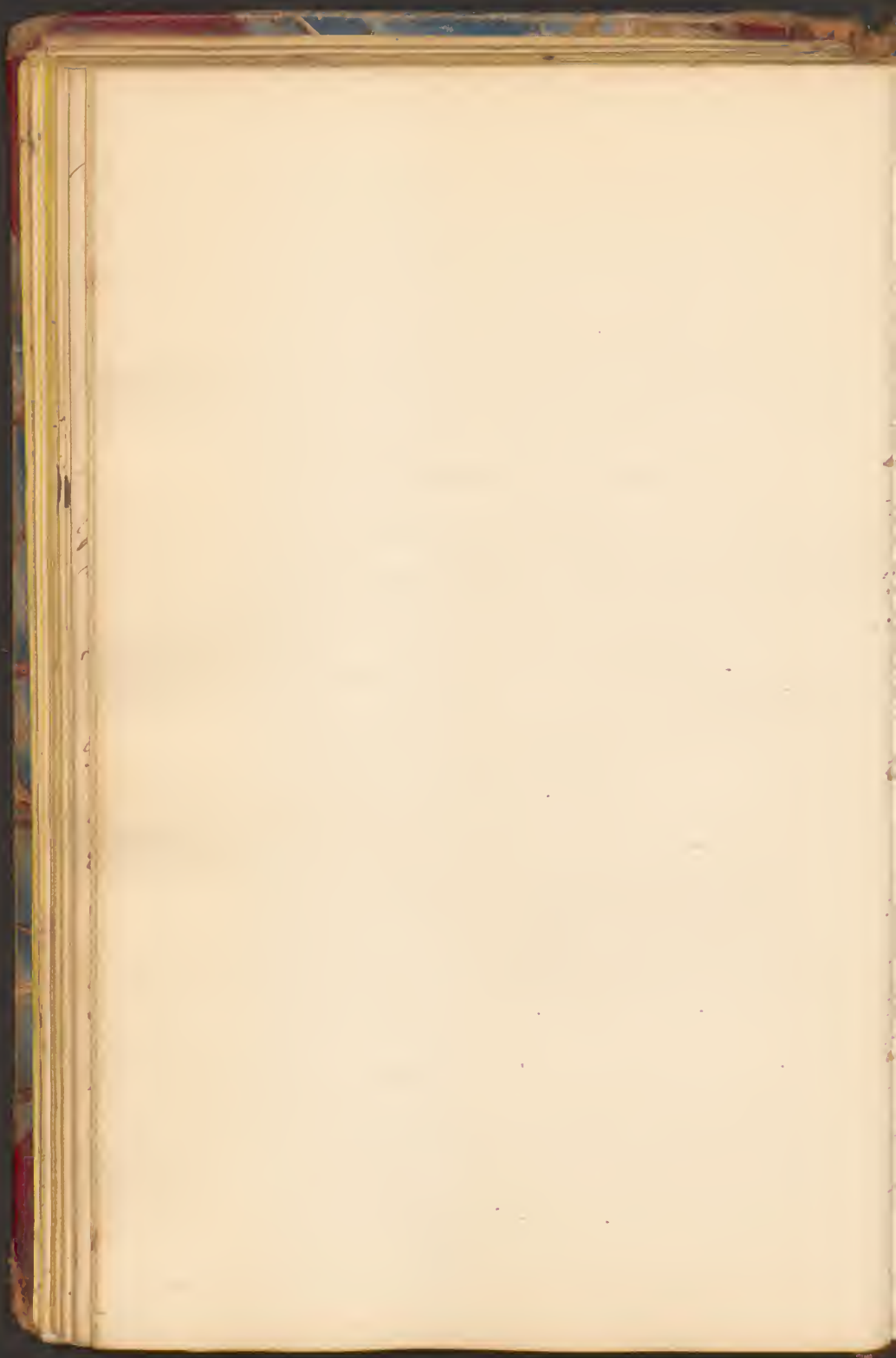


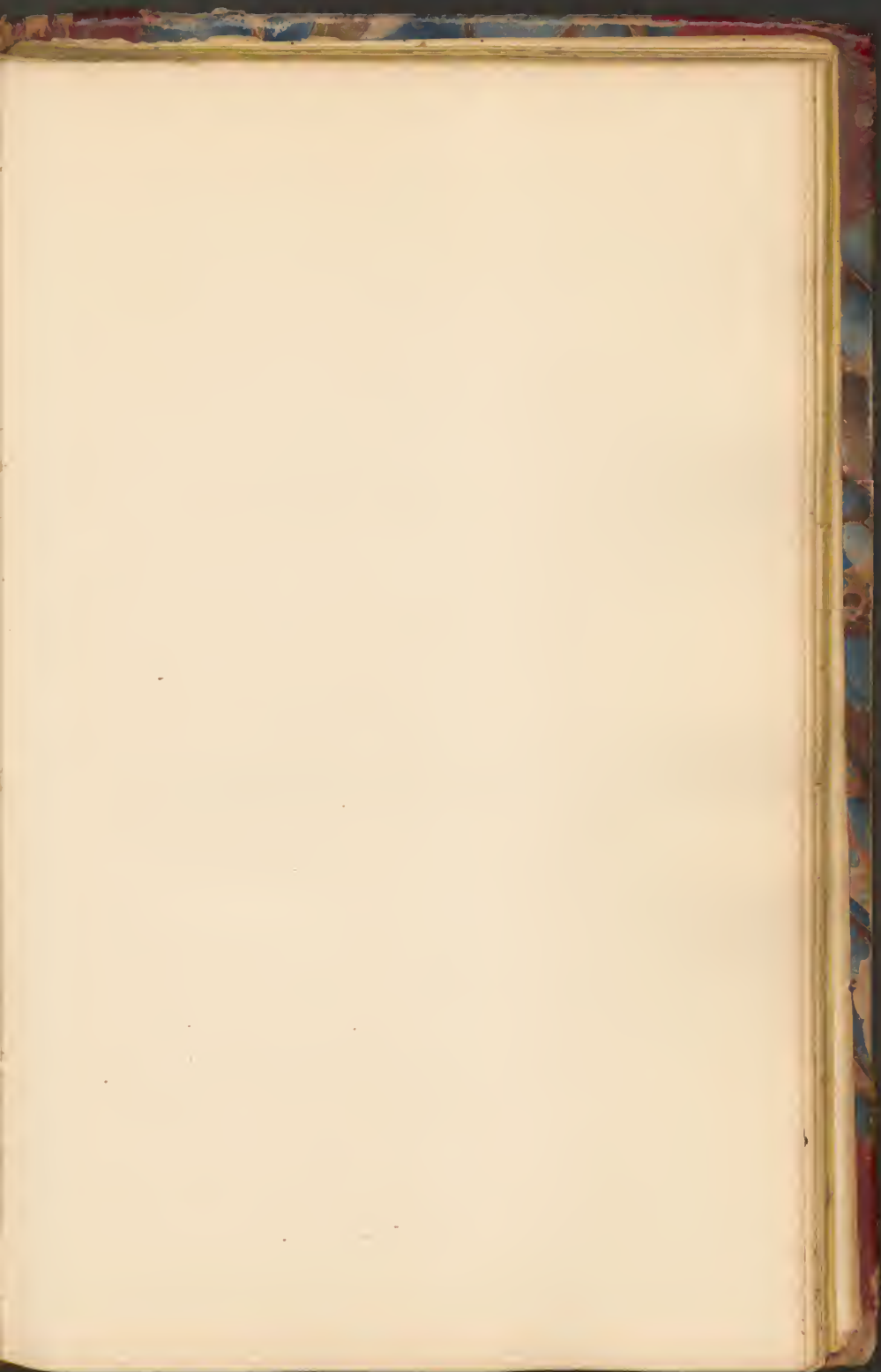


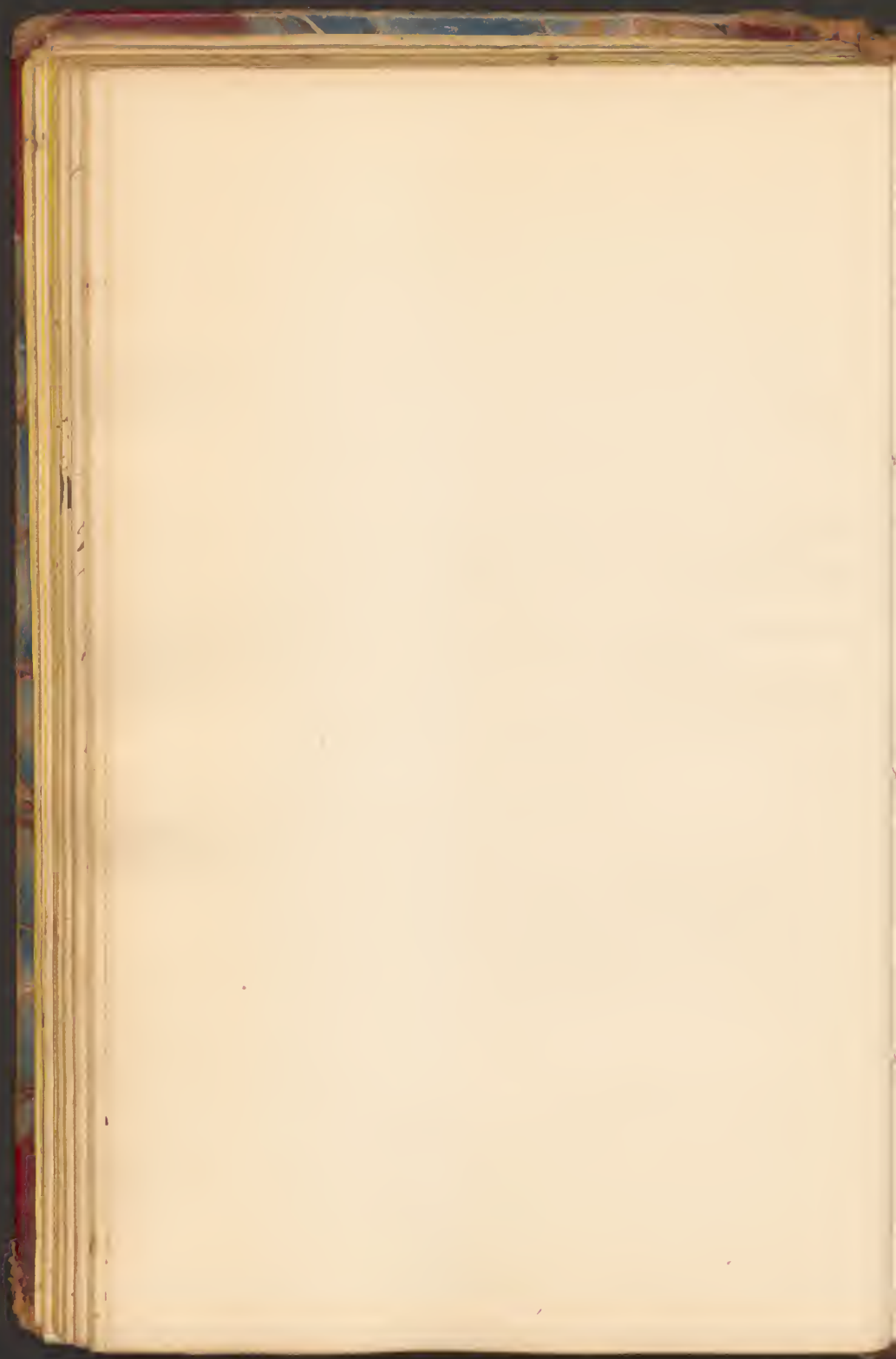




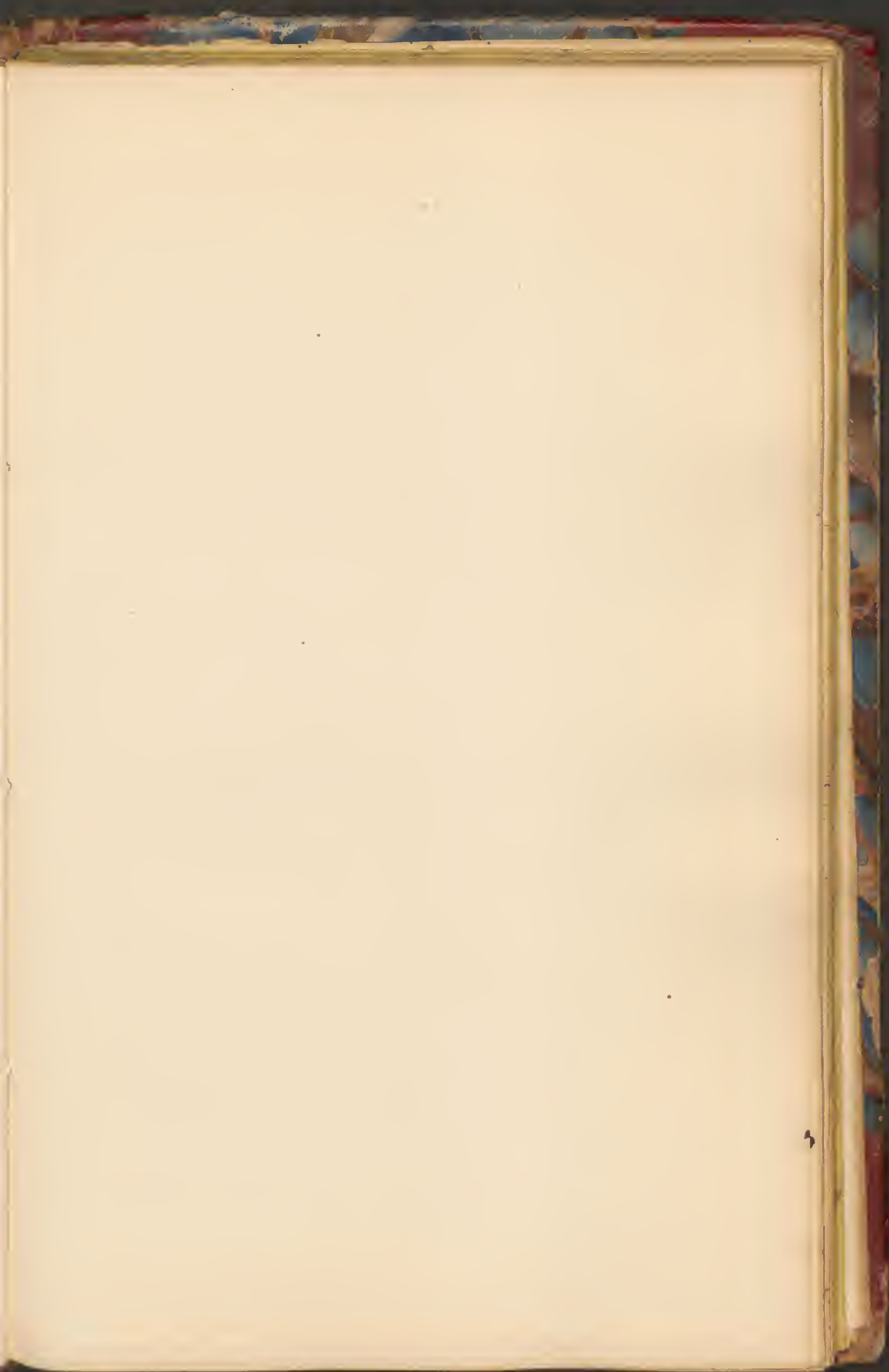


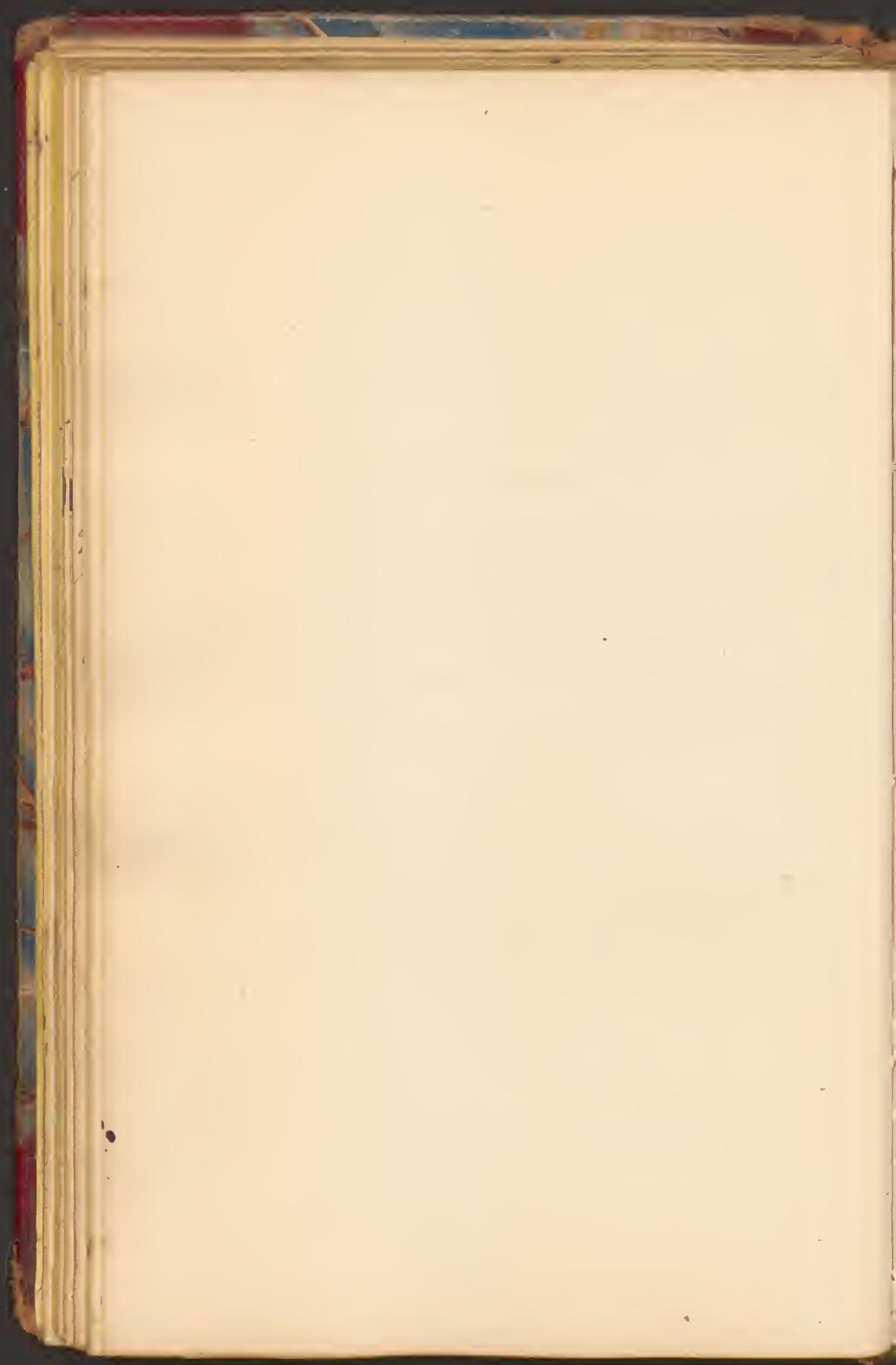


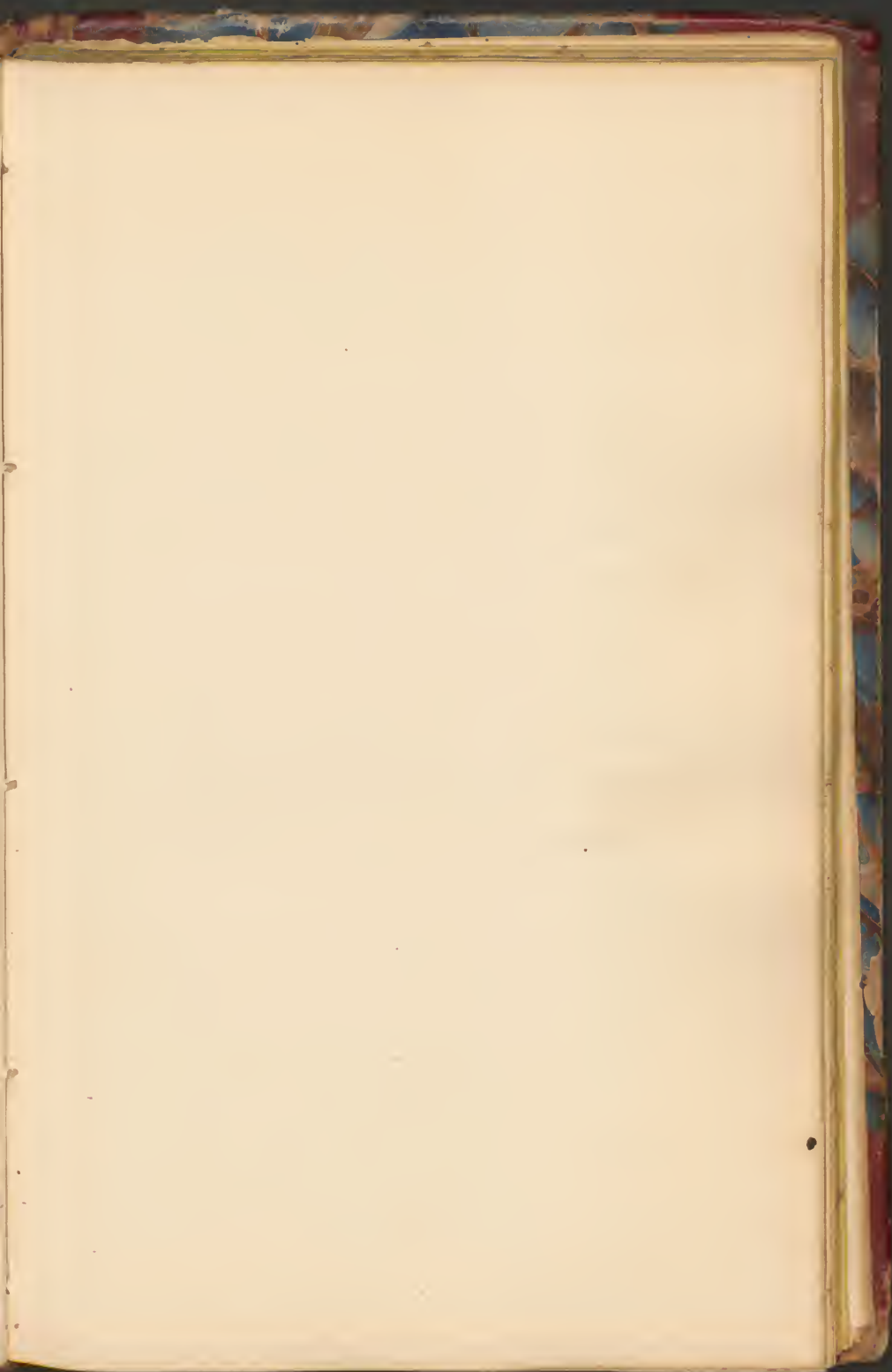


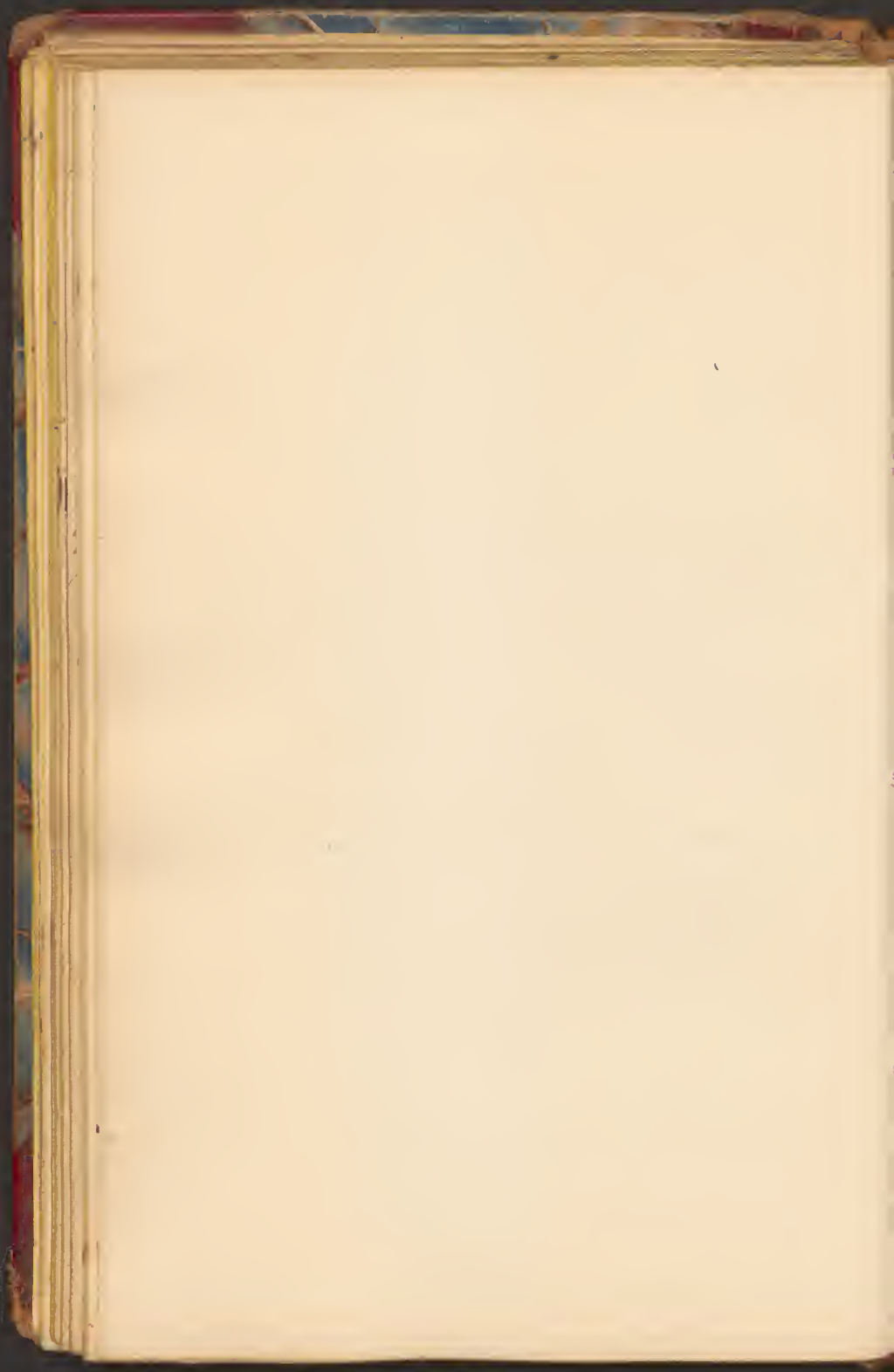




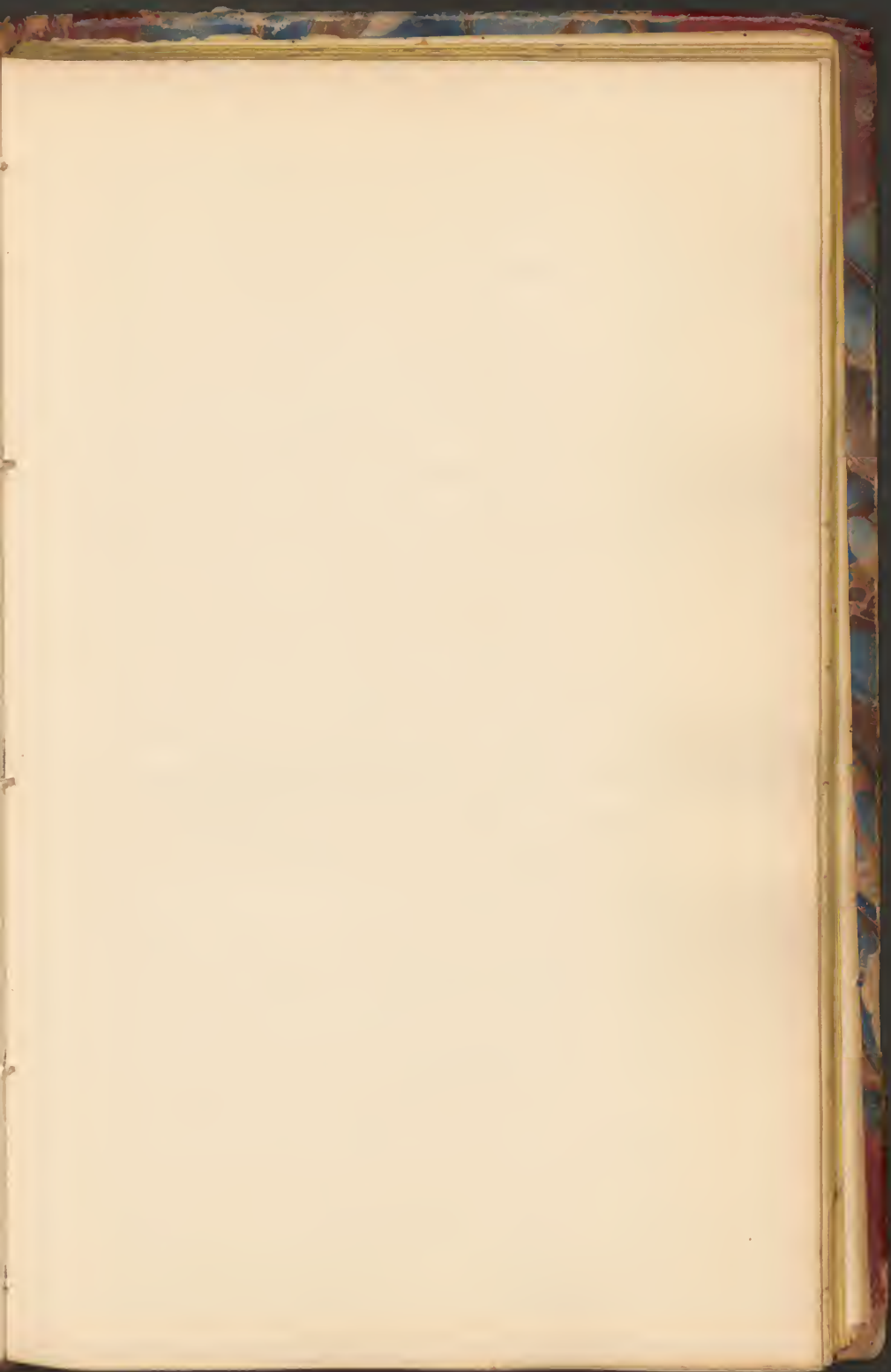


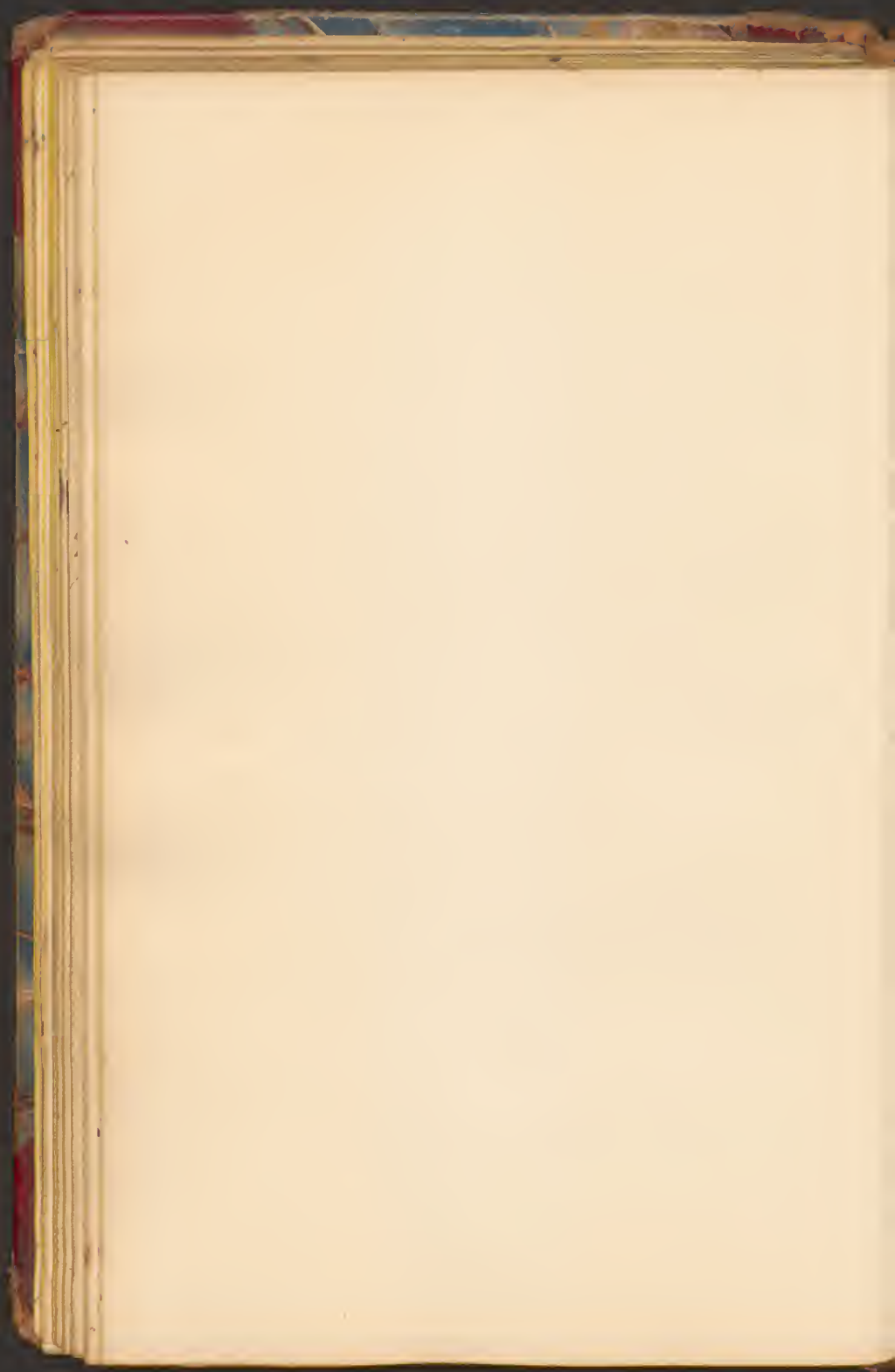


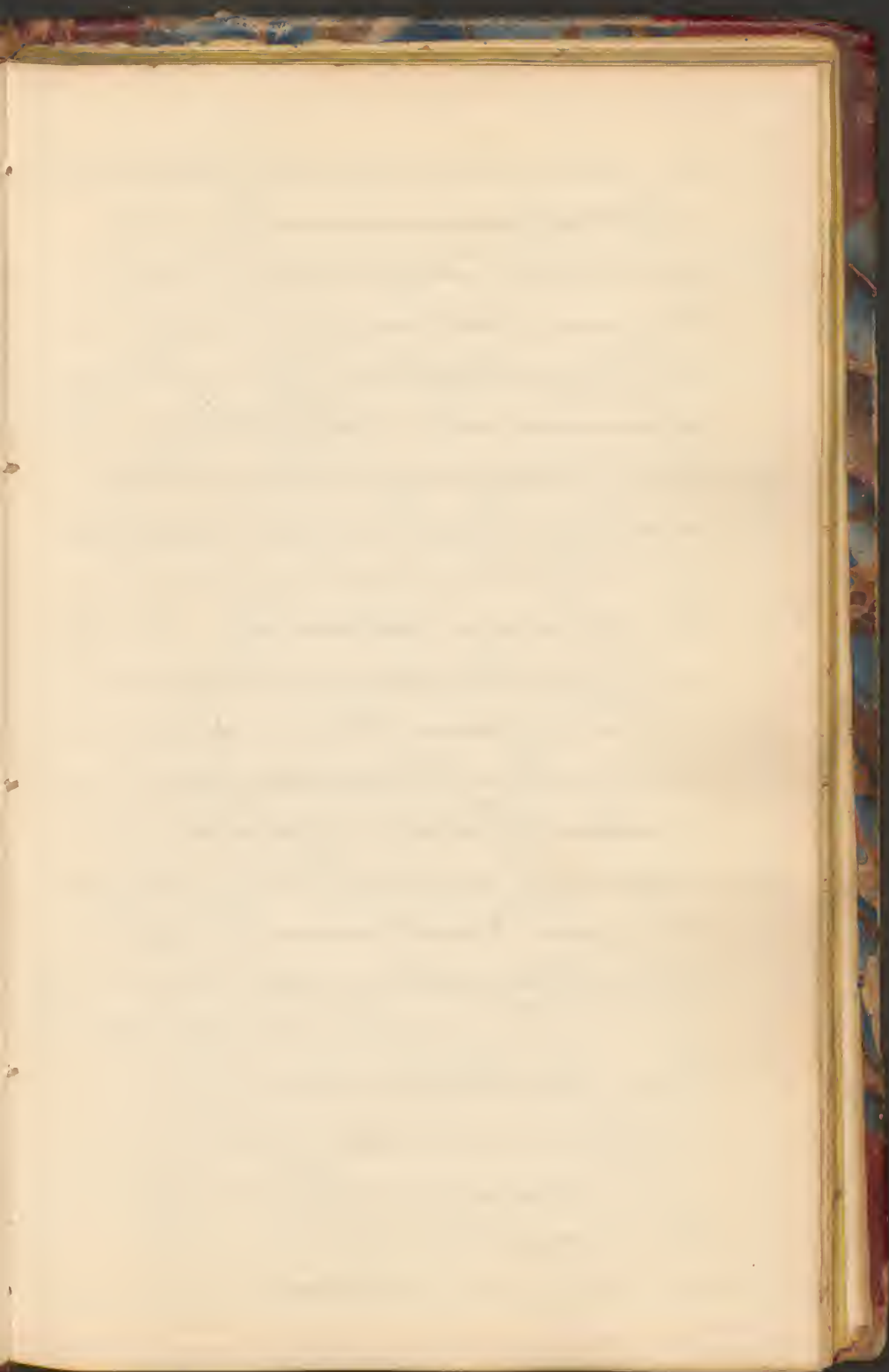












N) For Gonorrhoea in the early stage  
Balsam Copalivus 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Spirits Nitre Dulc 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Liquor Potassia 4  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rub Gum Arabic 4  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Aqua ————— VI  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mosaic  
of this a Tablespoonfull may be taken  
three times a day

---

N) For Chronic Scarrhea  
Kassa Hecoragica IV grain  
Gum Gummi ————— I grain  
This dose is to be given morning and  
evening when Pyalism is produced  
the mercury must be suspended  
and the opii continued. The system  
must be supported with arrowroot.

---

N) For Chilblains  
Calomel XX grain  
Sugar Lead 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rhemacity Salve 1  $\frac{1}{2}$

---



27) For Inflammation of the Anus  
Gum of ammonia Dissolved in wine  
Tincture of Squill formen to Plaster to  
be applied Spread on a rag, also for  
inflammation of the Glands with effusions

28) Hospital Treatment of Anasarca  
Pills Hydragogue Squill & Digitalis  
Hyaline. Then Compound Decoction of

29) For Gonorrhoea

Balsam Copiahaia  $\frac{1}{2}$  3

Spirits Nitric Sulph  $\frac{1}{2}$  "

Salt Camphor  $\frac{1}{2}$  drams

Tincture opii  $\frac{1}{2}$  drams

Dose Teaspoonfull four times daily

Doct. A. H. Stevens

30) For the cure of ring worm

Corrosive Sublimato 4 grains

Colonge water IV 3.

a dose Sulphur magnesic

Low diet &c

U. podalocae  
R. White Soap — 2 1/2 lb  
Alcohol — 3 Gallons

Digest with a moderate heat until  
the Soap is dissolved then add

Camphor — 2 lb  
Oil Lavender  
Rosemary — aa 6 oz

---

Opium — 3 iv  
Spirits Wine — 1  
Camphora — 3 iv

put in a mortar  
add water beat to a jelly  
Let stand 24 hours Cover  
then put in a Bottle

Take 3 j of each and add one ounce  
oil peppermint. Then add 1/2 ounce  
half an ounce nitric acid To every  
lb of the above add 2 ounces of the  
oil of Sassafras

---

## Capsicum Gargle

R 2 table Spoonfulls of small red pepper  
 or 3 tea Spoonfulls of Common Capsicum  
 put in a two tea Spoonfulls of  
 fine salt beat them into a past,  
 pour upon them  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of boiling  
 water strain add half pint spring  
 then Cold table Spoonfull every  
 half hour for an ~~acute~~ throat  
 Gargle

---

R Bitter Almonds  $\frac{1}{2}$  i  
 Rain Water  $\frac{1}{2}$  ii  
 strain the Liqueur  
 then add  
 Sars Pins  $\frac{1}{2}$  i  
 Cy in Mercury  $\frac{1}{2}$  v  
 An infallible Cure for tetter

---

R Root a Strong Solution  
 is highly Recommended in Cases  
 of Venia Capitis

One Spoonfull of ginger  
" Cream tartar  
" pint of Saly  
half pt Molasses  
8 qrt aqua fontana  
Misea Cold Together let stand  
a few hours until it begins to  
ferment then strain and put in  
Bottles Corked tight and stand  
in a cold place and in 8 hours  
fit for use if well prepared

---

Balsam Sulphur  
R) 1 pt Flaxseed oil  
1/2 pt Turpentine oil  
2 oz Brimstone  
flaxseed oil & brimstone boil until  
raised then put the Turpentine in

---



Rd.

A good mode of Exhibiting  
the pink Root.

Take a proper  
quantity of the Root, and pour  
upon it from half a pint to the  
~~half~~ gills of boiling Coffee and  
let it stand, closely covered, un-  
til it becomes sufficiently cool  
to drink. C. half of this must  
be poured off, sweetened and half of  
milk or cream added to it -  
when thus prepared, the Child is  
to drink it as the breakfast  
as if it were coffee alone, it may  
be taken with it Bread and  
Butter &c as an ordinary,  
the other half is to be taken in the  
evening, in the same manner  
after warming it. This quantity  
is to be repeated for three or  
four days, afterwards give some  
Cathartic, of the unceremonious  
Kind &c - - Doct Dewees

Mode of preparing unguentum Hy-  
purgae in five minutes

R) Take an ounce raw linsed oil which  
has long exposed to the air, and half an  
ounce of tallow, to every pound of mercurial  
First, divide the mercury by triturating  
it with the oil for one minute; then add  
the tallow and triturate for another minute;  
lastly, add the proper proportions of gum  
and lard to make an ointment;  
and rub the whole for three minutes

A mercurial ointment, inodorous, of  
a fine deep blue colour, and perfectly  
bland, yet active, may thus be prepared  
in five minutes.

## Black Drops,

Take half a pound of opii sliced, three pints of good verjuice (juice of wild crab) and one & a half ounce of nutmeg, and a half an ounce of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfulls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air untill it becomes a spongy, toothy, acens, fitters, and a bottle up adding a little sugar to each bottle. — One drop of this preparation is equal to three of the tincture opii of the London Pharmacopoeia —

### Tinctura opii

Take of opii powdered, two ounces Diluted alcohol, two pints. — Digest for ten days, and filter



### Anodyne Liniment

Take of Soap, in Shavings, four ounces;  
Camphor, in powder, one ounce; oil of  
Rosemary, half an ounce; Alcohol, two pints  
Digest the soap and opii in the alcohol  
three days, then filter and add the cam-  
phor & oil of rosemary, and dissolve

### Holmes's Liniment

R/  
Take Camphor, two drams, one ounce of  
Spirits of Ether, Spr of Ammonium, tincture of  
opii one or two drams. Alcohol to fill four  
ounce bottles, c c

Infallible for Rheumatick affections  
if properly used c c

Dr. A. Holmes  
March 10<sup>th</sup> 1836 Pennsylvania



Root La Fortar or Swains Panacea,

(M) Lignum vita means two pounds

Root Sarsaparilla, two pounds

Gassafras  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound

Glycerhize  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound

Rosa et Semina ~~to~~ 2 ounces

Boil 2 Gallons of water ~~and to 2 Gallons~~

for 4 or 5 hours add Husanna Sugar

2 or 3 lb, now add to the whole  $\frac{3}{4}$  of

Gum arabic Boil this down to a Syrup

add oil Winter green 2 ounces for to give

a colour

<sup>Sulphur</sup>  
Solution of Zinc  
& Magnesia

## Ginger Beer

July 28<sup>th</sup>  
1834

A popular beverage in England, and lately introduced amongst us, is made as follows

Take of Lump sugar, half a pound;  
Cream Tartar, & Brusco Ginger, each half  
an ounce, Boiling Water, one Gallon, ferment  
for twenty-four hours with Yeast.

---

## Ginger Beer Powder

White sugar, one dram, and two scruples;  
Ginger, five grains; Subcarbonate of Soda,  
twenty-six grains. — In each blue paper.  
Tarturic Acid, thirty grains, in each  
white paper. —

These proportions are directed for half a  
pint of water. (the same July 28<sup>th</sup> 1834)

---

## Infusion of Linseed

Take of Linseed, <sup>an ounce</sup> ~~an ounce~~ <sup>an ounce</sup> Ligourice  
root, sliced, half an ounce Boiling water, two pints —  
macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a close vessel,  
and strain, much used in Gonorrhoea, Strangury,  
and in pectoral complaints

## Cum Shot - Monds

R). Pinbrow Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 1836

Oil of roses ando turpentine  
with the white of eggs, This treat-  
ment was practiced by Sir A. Cooper  
~~on the night where his wit appeared~~

<sup>1836</sup>  
Pinbrow 7<sup>th</sup> Gargles ando taken interally  
in Charles-fever

R). Take two table spoonfull  
small red pepper, or the three <sup>Tea</sup> ~~table~~  
Spoonfulls of 'Camron Cayenna  
pepper; two tea-spoonfulls of fine  
'salt; beat them into a ~~paste~~ and  
pour upon them half a pint of boiler  
water; this is to be strained, and  
half a pin + good vinegar added  
to it. Of this liquor, when cold, a  
table spoonfull is to be taken ever  
half hour by an adult, and the  
throat should be frequently  
gargled with it -  
used in Malignant By Doctor Stephen  
Deartina, of the West India

7 Oct Do. Briten hainz männlich  
 Cotton Stone 12  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Sulphuric acid 1  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Alcohol - 2  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Water 8  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 mischen ---  $\frac{3}{4}$



Doct J. Trion Methua  
to stop any Symonial flood  
give to an adult one Table  
Spoon of Hemp-<sup>seed</sup> Every Six  
hours - until stop -

To Cure Sweating and  
Itching of the Scrotum Take  
Citron Abutment and rub the parts  
for three days - the Take Alum  
and Castile Soap with a little  
warm water twice a day - ~~and~~  
~~also~~ take then Take 1 dram  
of Gum Arabic and 24 grains  
of Ror. precipitat. powder rubbe  
into a impalpable powder and fix  
in a fine linen Cloth and powder  
the Scrotum after washing with  
the Alum and Soap - this powdering  
and washing for 2 day then again  
rub with Citron and dry 30  
altogether until cured -

Perjura Feby 7/1840

Receipt for Blacken Hair  
Sitturage.

Equal Limb. unslacked  
Quantity Magnesia.

Slack the lime  
and pulverise all together immedi-  
ately and cork it tight or it will  
lose its strength, so we take a  
Tea Cup full for the head hair  
mix with warm hair water  
like a letter rub it thoroughly  
on your hair. before going to  
bed, with a pen of hand

Soft  
No Soap  
1 1/2 lb Soda

4 Soap  
3 Teb Spoon full of Turpentine  
14 full water

Prescribed for one hair

Receipt for Making

Cough Mixture

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb Rock Candy

1 oz Licorice Ball

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb White Sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb flax seed Boil in cloth

about full Hour

1 Lemon Juice

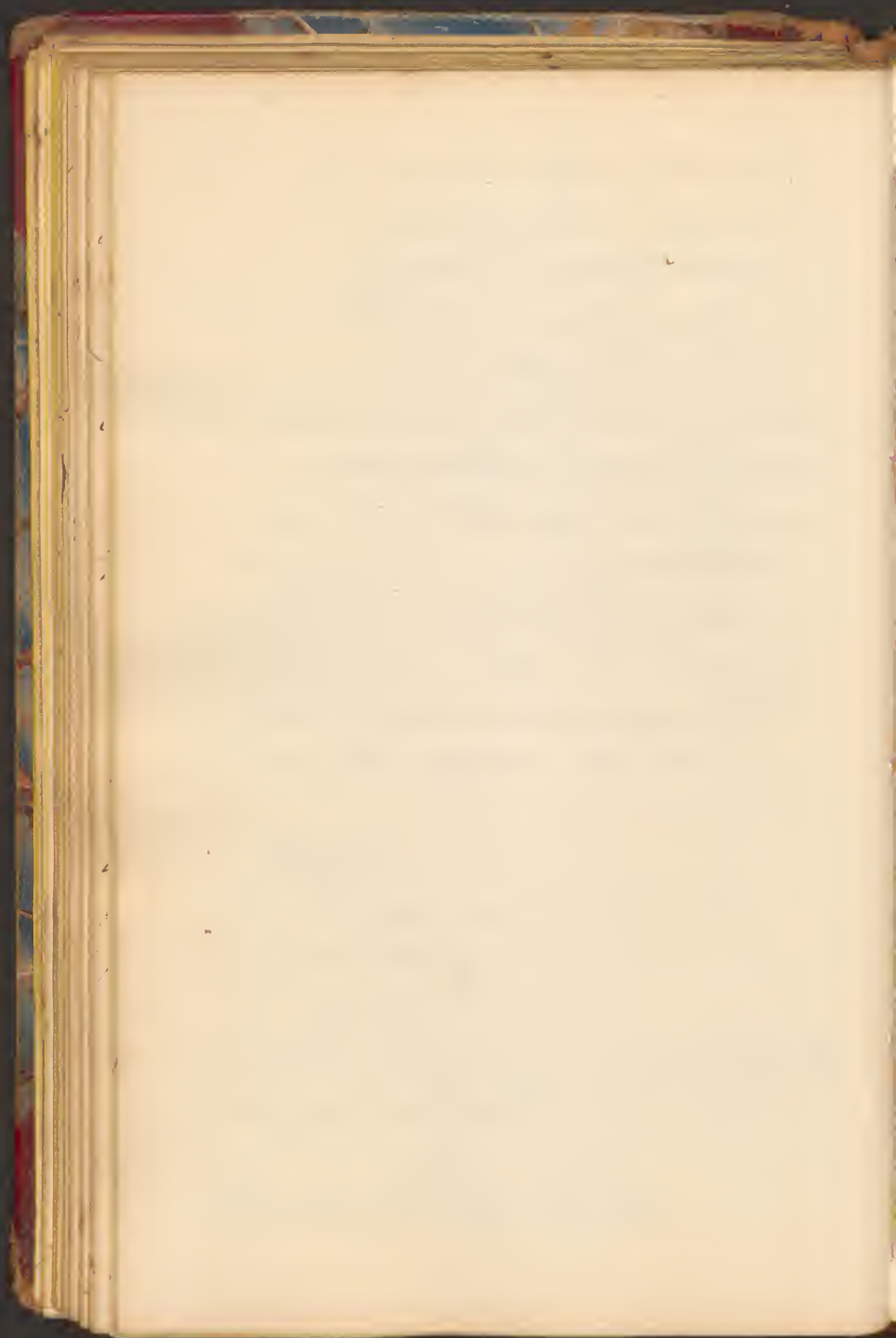
~~Boil~~ 1

1 qt Water

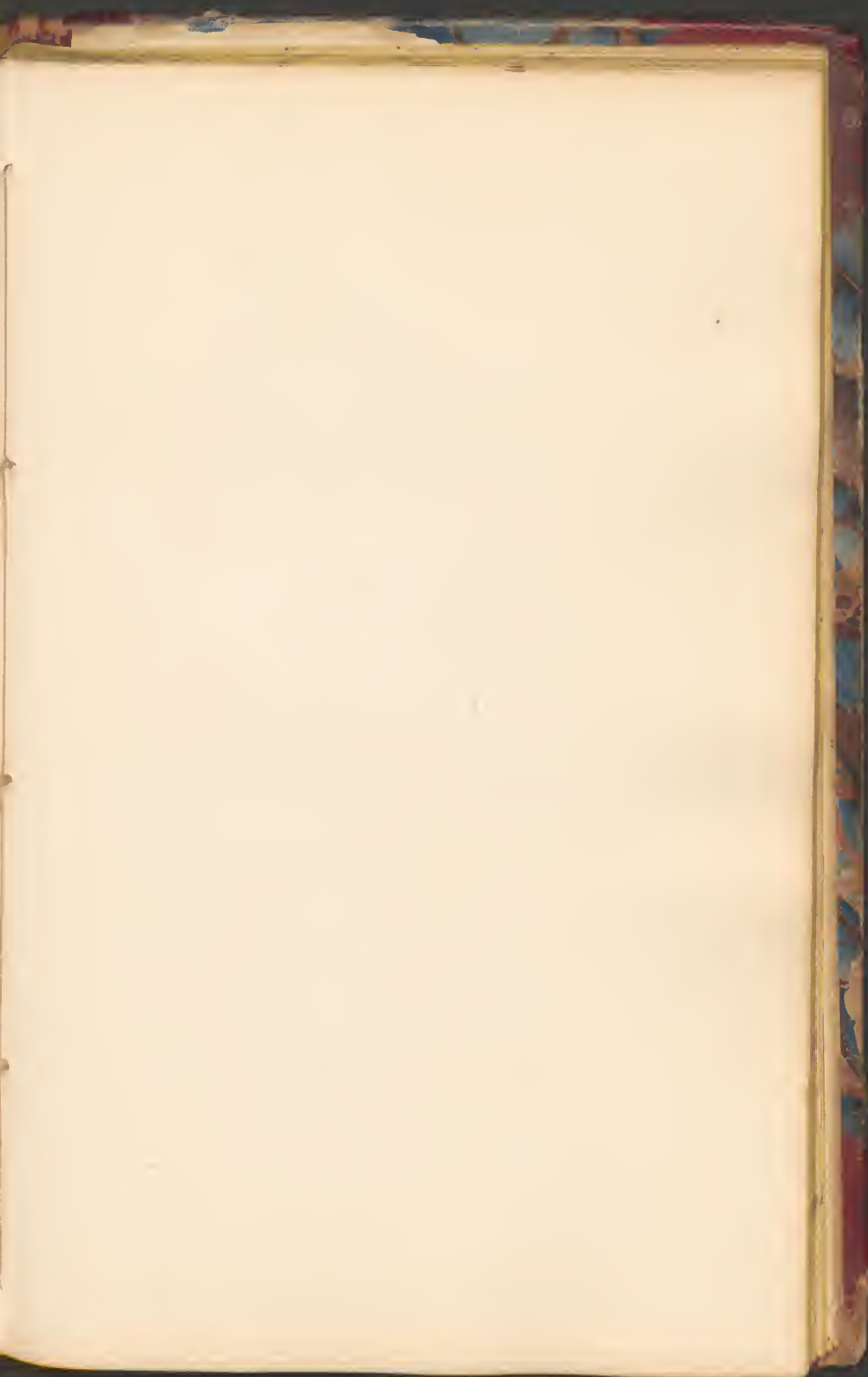
Boil to pt. then filter

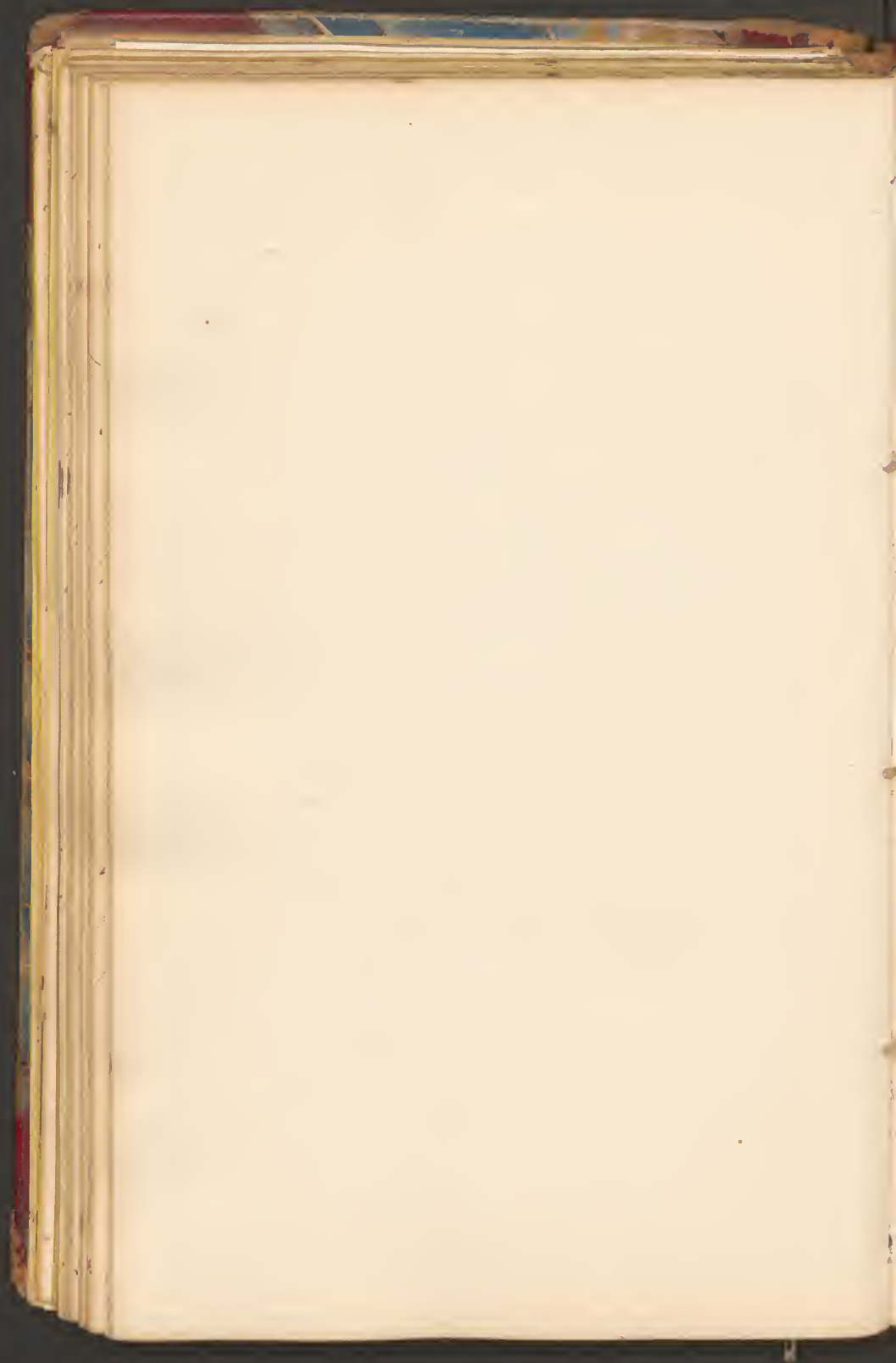
take from  $\frac{1}{2}$  wine glass full

or more every 4 or 5 hours

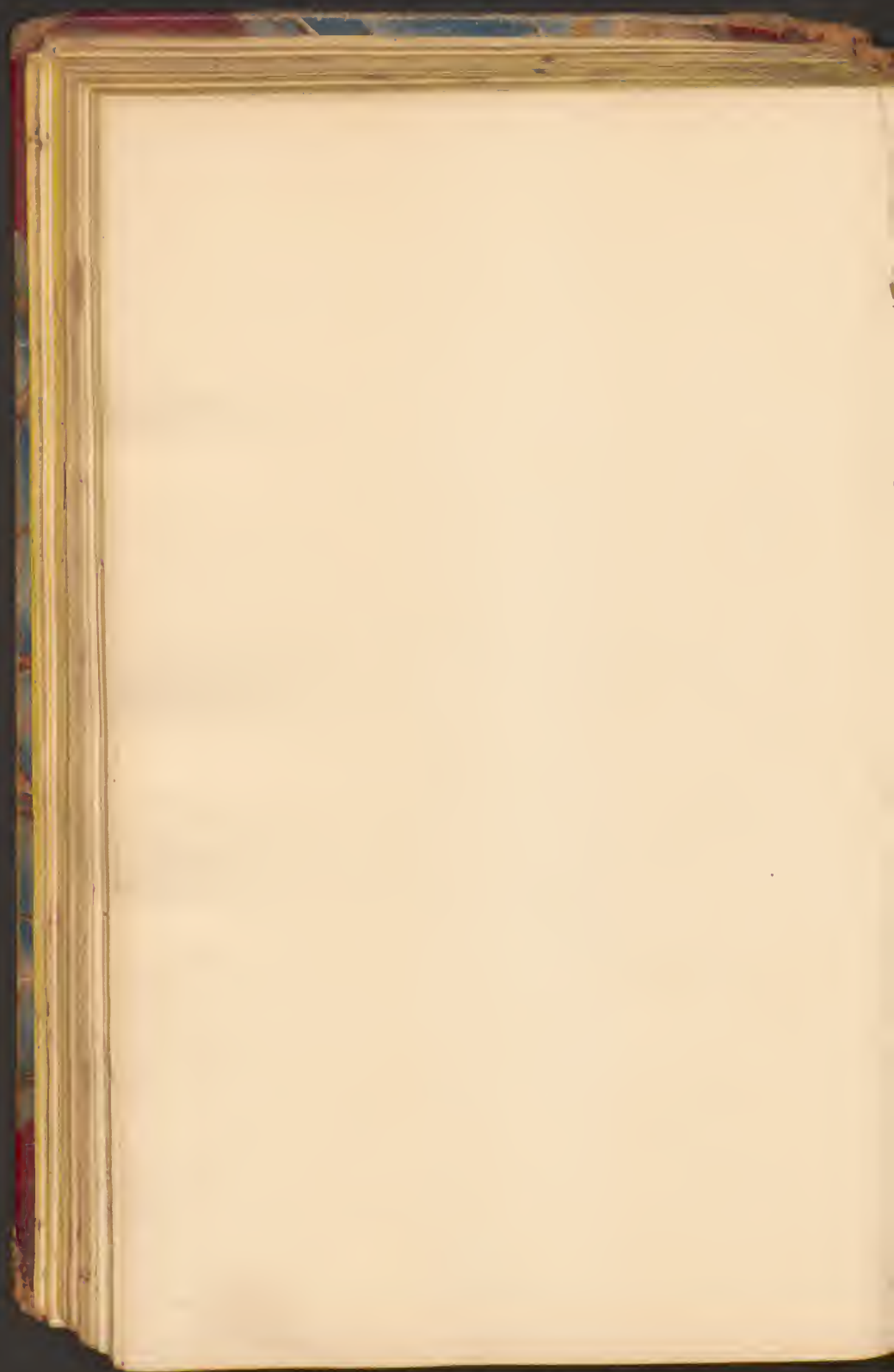








34 Blank Leaves Not Scanned





" Sulfate of Copper  
or Blue Vitriol

10 grains pulverized

+ 1 Dr. Sphuric of water

or mol. a. Sphuric  
hundred

Prevent Hair of coming out

$\frac{1}{2}$  pt Castor oil

$\frac{1}{2}$  " Alcohol

$\frac{1}{2}$  " Saturated Carbonic

$\frac{1}{4}$  oil of Bergamot

If prefer any other flower may  
be given according to taste

R. *Woman's Mixture*,  
*Pulv. Liquorice* ʒijss  
*Gum Arabic* ʒijss  
*Liquor Water* ʒijss  
 Mix. and add  
*Spirit Nitre* ʒij  
*Wine Antiseptic* ʒij  
*Linct opii* ʒij

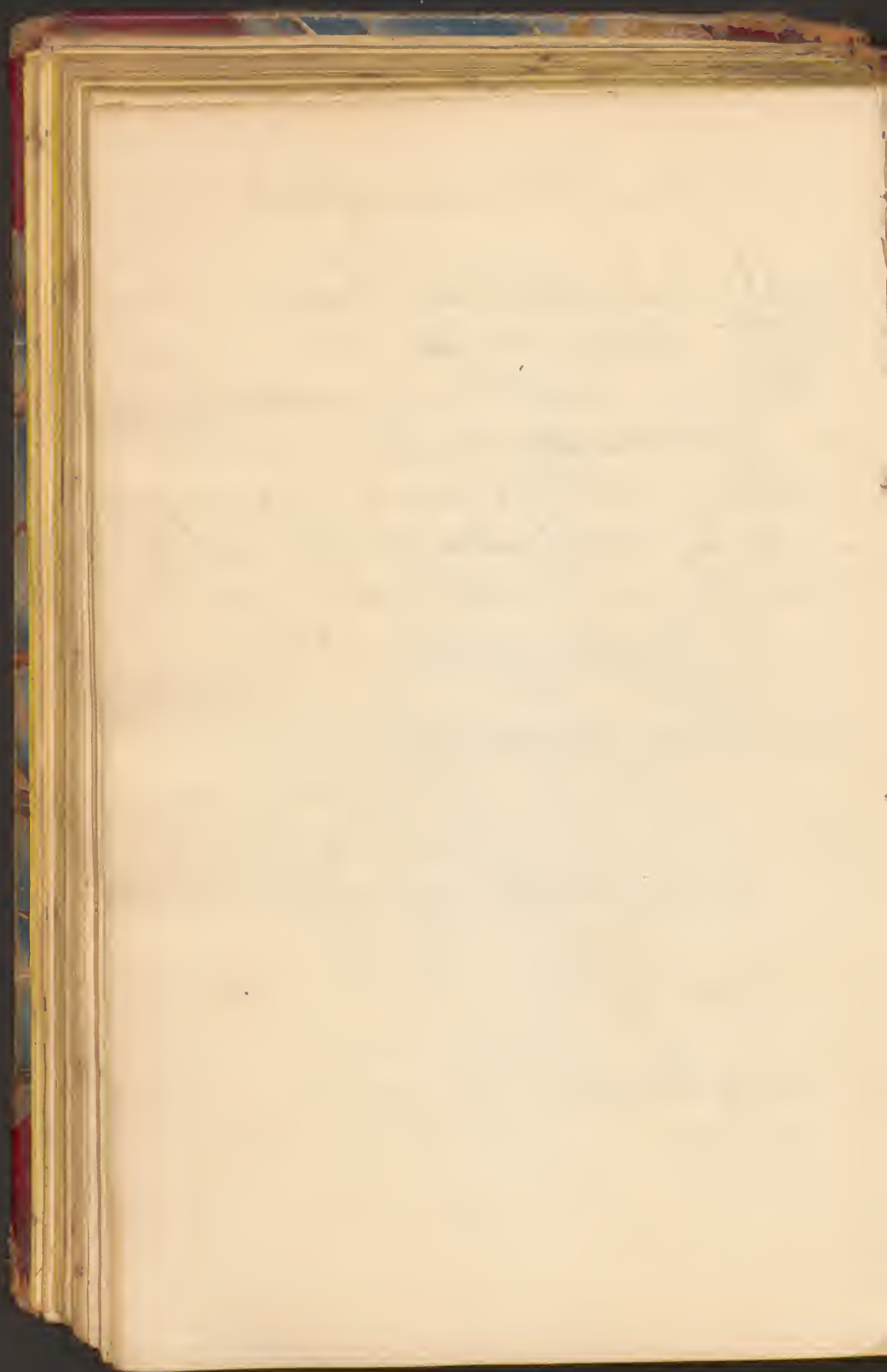
Dose one Table Spoonfull  
 three times or four times  
 a day — — —

*Liquorice* 1 1/2 ʒ  
*Gum Arabic* ʒij  
*Water* — 32 ʒ  
 Mix and add  
*Spirit Nitro dulcis* 2 ʒ  
*Ant. Nitr* 2 —  
*Linct opii* 1 —

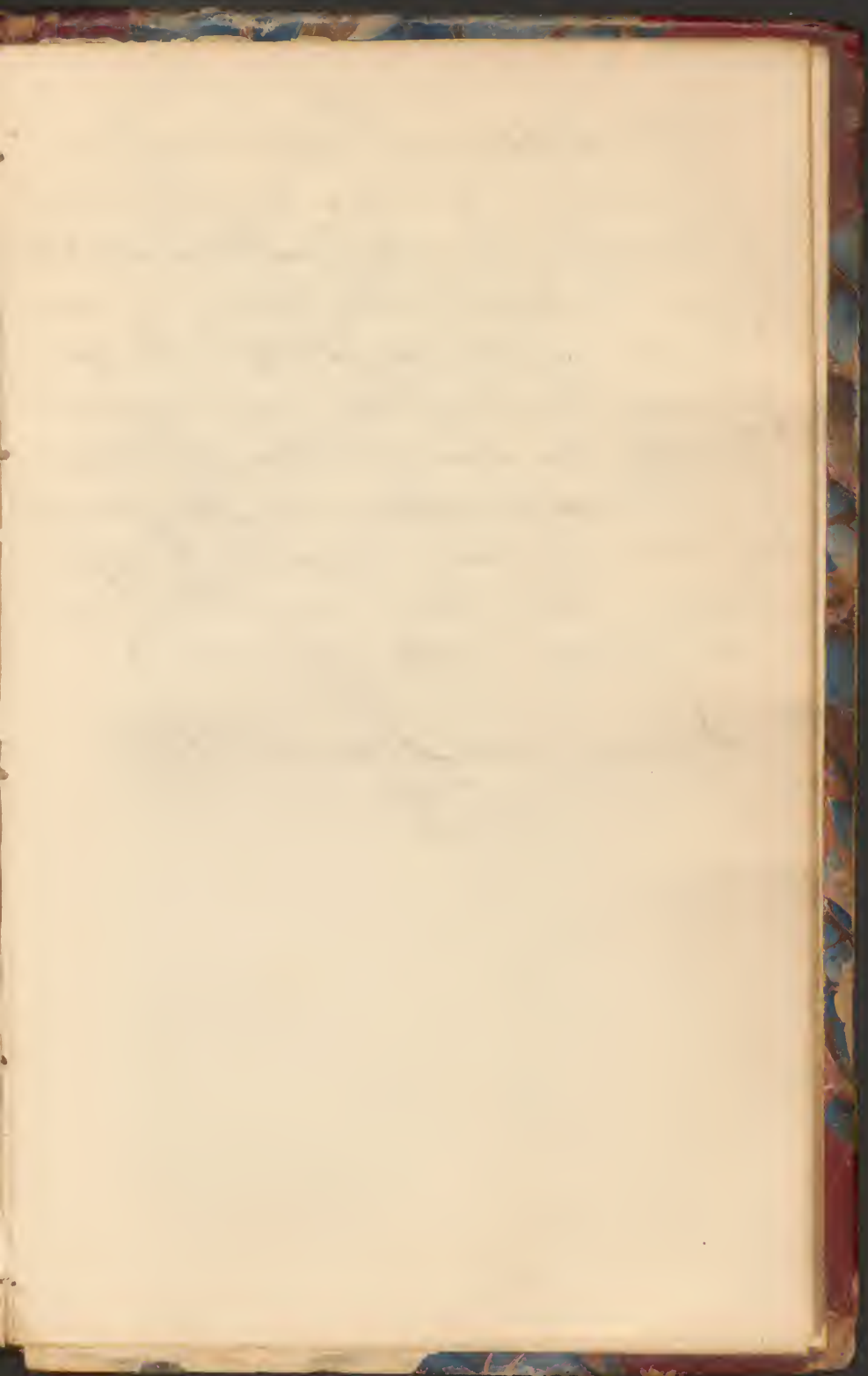
To Cure Consumption

R. Sulphate of Copia 2 grain  
Gum Ammoniac 5 ditto  
Twist a day till until Expec-  
oration is more free than only once  
a day until Cured - also apply  
a bigundy patch plaster to the  
breast - 1 - 1 Pinguin Fibre  
Sulphureoquin 4 lb. 1840

Plus active 10 grains  
1 20 1000  
9 1000 1000  
1000 1000 1000







East India Medicine, or  
Spirited Vita, was the means  
of saving Miss Ann Lickley  
Rise, the time she laboured under  
Chlorophobia. It is to be ap-  
plied in the following manner  
freely to the hands, throat,  
feet, neck, and to the joints  
of her limbs - it is to be applied  
every half hour until it has  
the desired effect.

Pinegrove Nov 21<sup>st</sup> 1838

Rec<sup>d</sup> for Ringboon

Take one of Spirits of Ammonia

1 ℥. Camphor —

1 " Sp. Turpentine

1 " Spike oil — mix

all together and on 2 lines

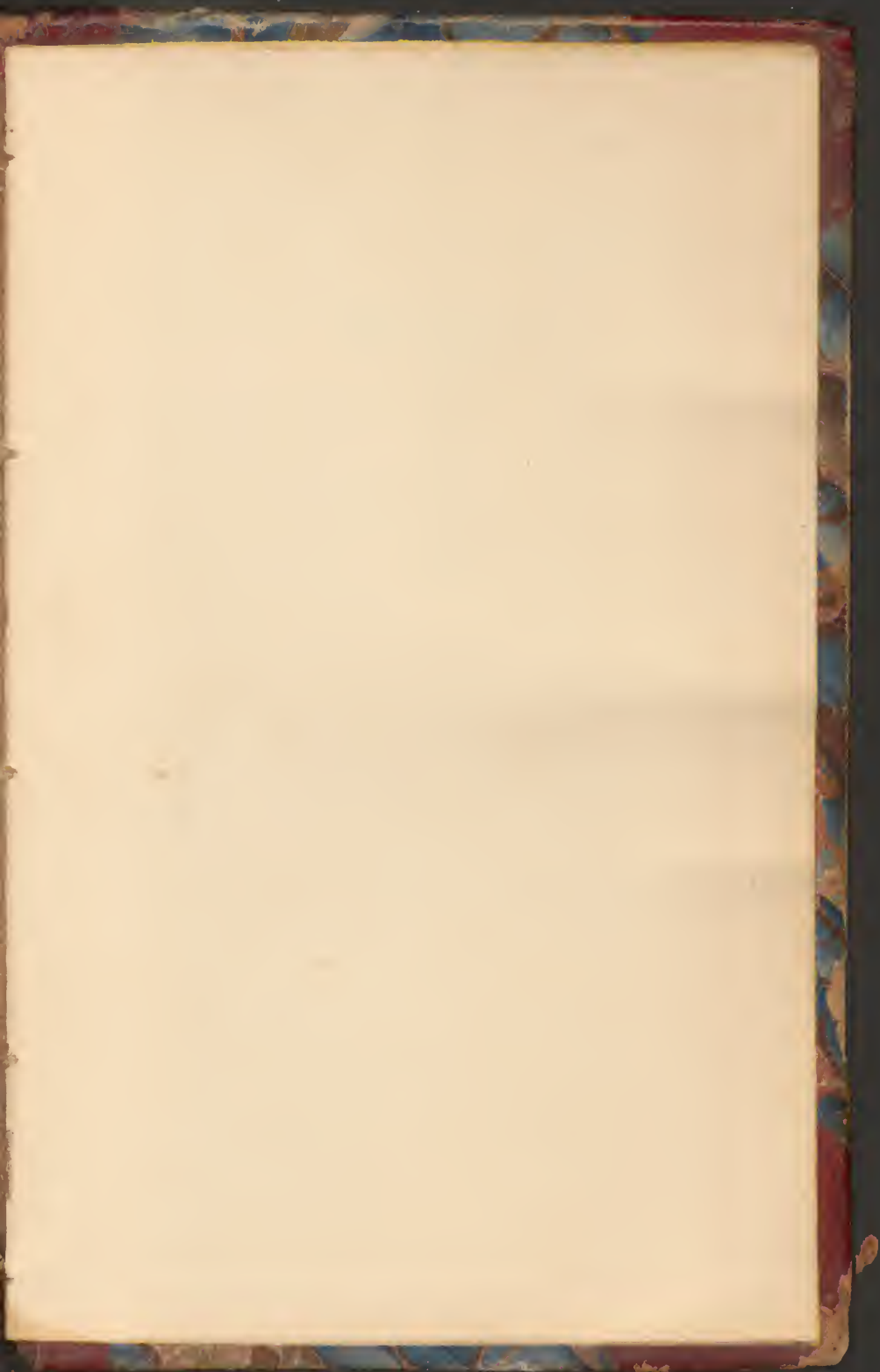
a day a ~~part~~ — —

Recipe for making  
Cologne

o Savinder ℥ij  
o Lemon ℥ij  
o Bergamot ℥ij  
o Rosmary ℥ij  
o Cinnamon min 8  
o Cloves min 8.  
Tine Musk min 10.  
Alcohol Pint

---



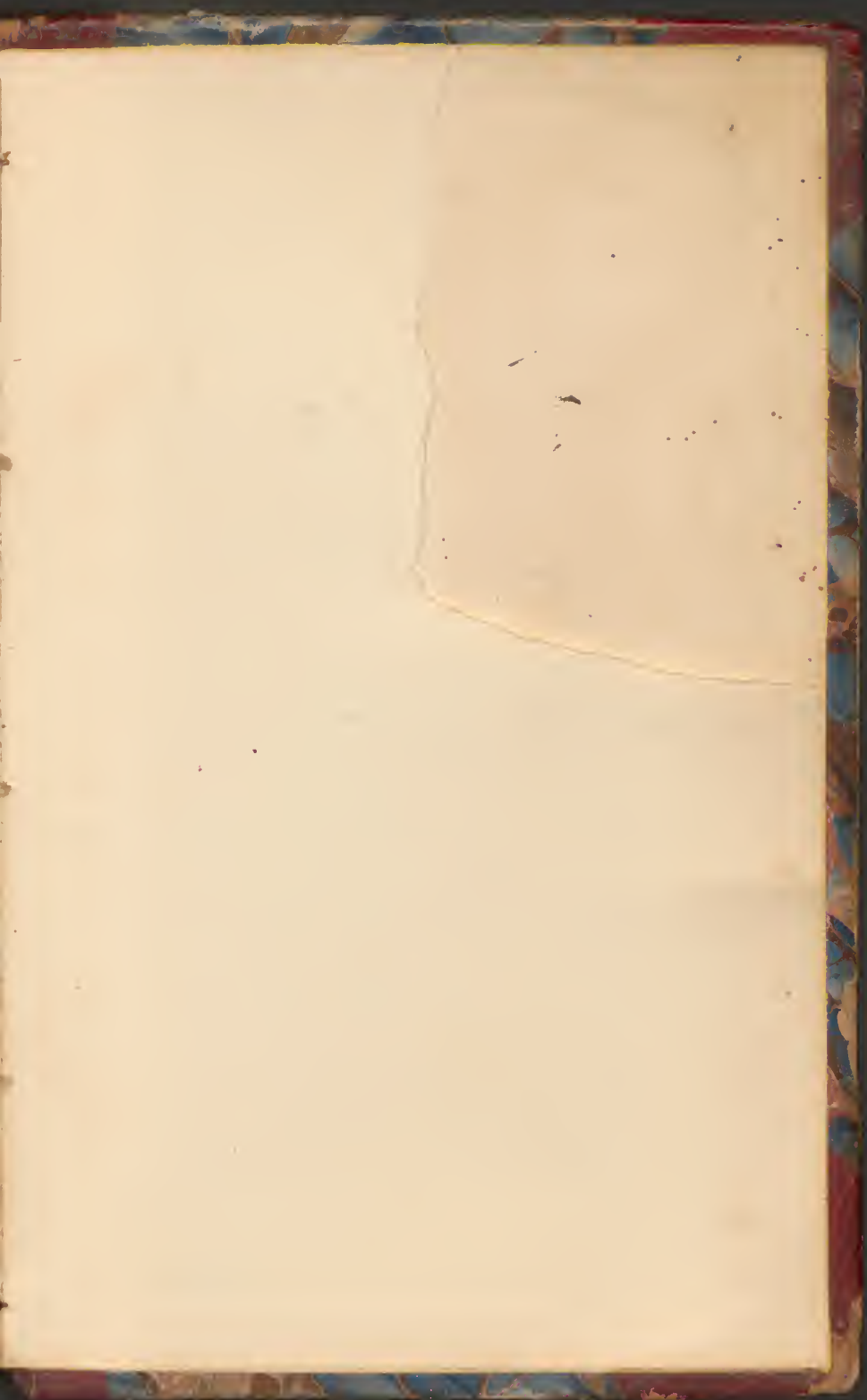


Calderone St Bank.  
Hawthorne Co

---

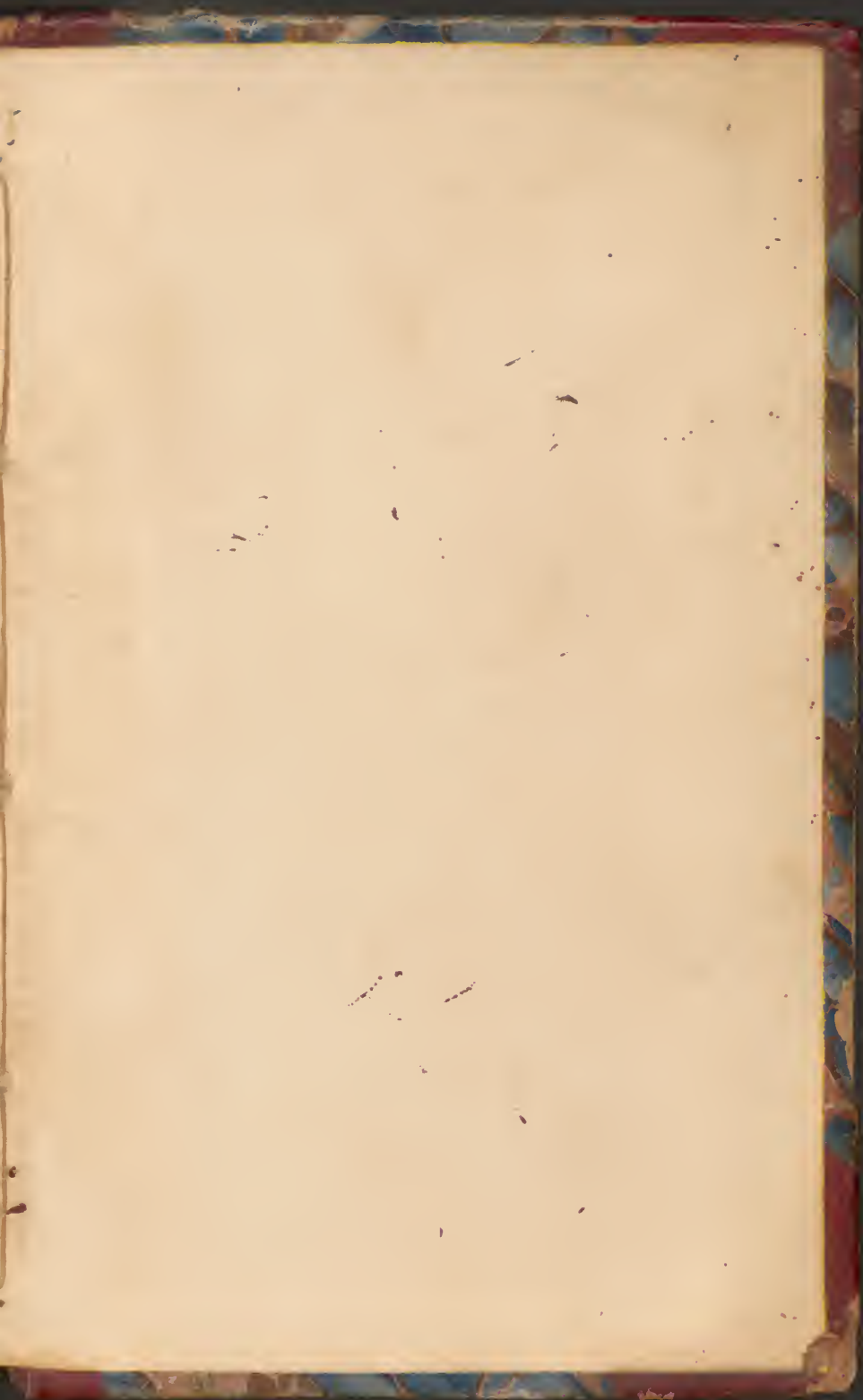
Paid from Treasurer & ↑

Paid from Skyles Co.



ms B 367





John Fitzmiller

To J B Sale Dr

February 13 <sup>th</sup> 1839	To Medicine	—	1.50
" " "	To Cash	—	5.00
" " "	To Groceries	—	7.50
			<hr/>
			284

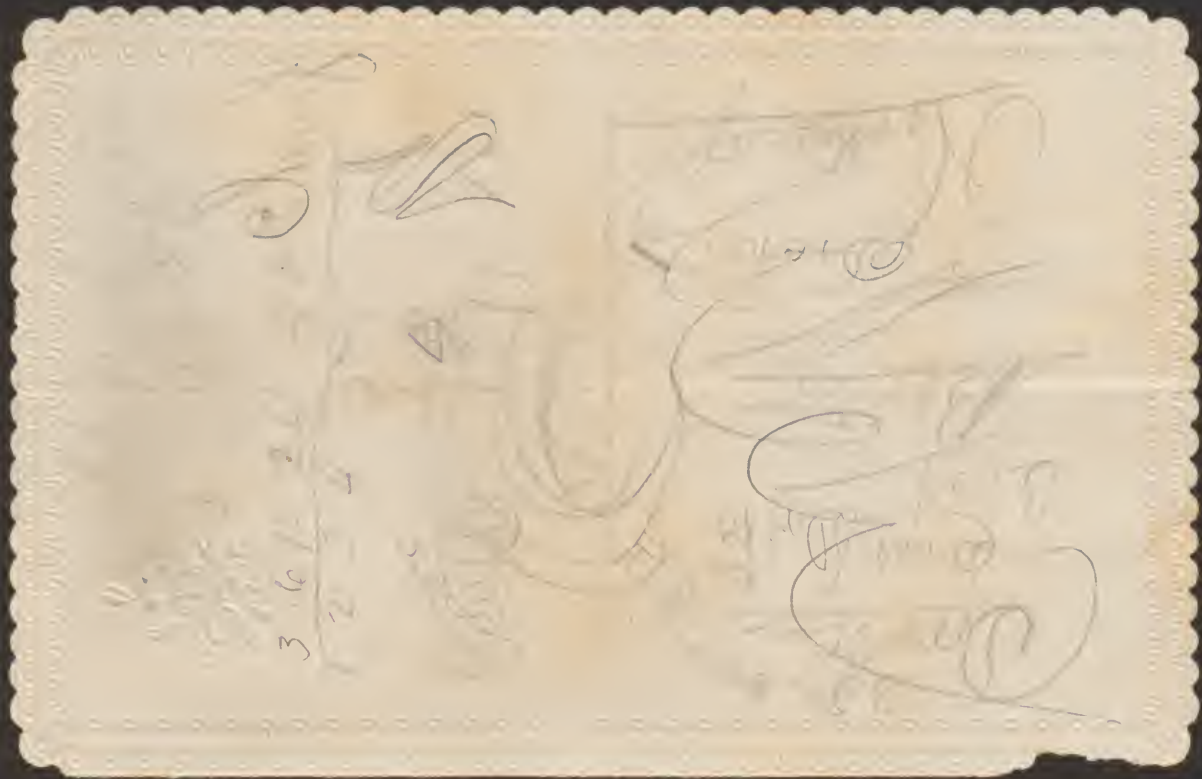
From Paymaster

J B Sale

### Indelible Ink

Take one drachm Lunar Caustic (Nitrate of Silver)  
and dissolve in five drachms of pure Spring  
Water; add one drachm Mucilage Gum Arabic.  
This is for the Ink.

For the preparation, put a solution of Gum  
Arabic and five grains of <sup>or carbonate</sup> Soda, dissolved  
in each bottle of it.





Selection of  
specimens of girds  
in preparation  
the separate  
as well as  
Circumstances  
of girds

The  
The  
The  
The  
The

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings near the bottom center, possibly from a stamp or ink bleed-through. The edges of the page are slightly irregular and show signs of wear.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a faint vertical crease down the center. There is a small dark mark near the top left corner. The page is set against a dark background.

